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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the
way to keep up with modern
knowledge is to read a good
newspaper.

Vol. XIII.

Five cents a copy.

BEREA, MADISON COUNTY, KENTUCKY, AUGUST 31, 1911

One Dollar a year.

No. 9

GOOD SHOES GOOD SERVICE

Once you get an idea of **DOUGLAS SHOES** quality and service we confidently count on your return for more. **DOUGLAS SHOES** are better because they are better made. There is polish and refinement to them. When a customer wants real character in his shoes it is a satisfaction to show him **DOUGLAS SHOES**. We have opened up our fall line and have them in all the newest styles.

R. R. COYLE

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OPENING DAY IN EARLY FALL

RALLY SONG

Hear the soul inspiring call
Glad proclaim to students all
Opening day in early fall
At Old Berea!
Here's the place and now's the hour
Stores to gain of Wisdom's power
Worthier far than rich man's dower
At Old Berea!
Lesser toils are now laid by,
Courage gleams in every eye,
Youth resolves to do or die
At Old Berea!
Light the fires on every hill,
Spread the news with right good will,
Learning's lamp glows brighter still
At Old Berea!

J. W. Dinsmore.

HISTORICAL GLEANINGS

How Early Settlers Secured Powder.

Madison, Wis., July 15, 1911.

Editor of The Citizen:

We cannot recognize too much our debt to the pioneer settlers of Kentucky in the days of the Revolutionary War. Though few in number, it was their courage and determination that made it possible to defeat the plan of the British to get possession of all the land west of the Alleghenies.

I was much touched as I came upon the two old documents which I copy for you today. A note on them called attention to the fact that they had been found in the walls of an old house in Virginia when it was torn down. They show the eager striving of those old pioneers to get possession of powder, that article

(Continued on Fourth Page)

DISHONEST WAY TO GET THE CITIZEN

We have been greatly disturbed this week again by complaints from people who do not get their papers regularly. One gentleman was reported who only gets about one a month.

Of course the first thing we did in his case, as in every case, was to see if our records were all right. And they were. The stencil from which his paper is addressed is in the midst of about ten others that make up a bundle for his office. This bundle is addressed to that office and is to be opened by the Post Master who distributes the papers alphabetically according to the name on the top margin of each. If the bundle goes to the office there is not one chance in ten thousand that any subscriber's paper fails; and the bundle always goes. We repeat—one chance in ten thousand—for we address The Citizen by machinery and we have only found one stencil or name misplaced in the last fourteen months. The possibility that the fault is ours is then much less than one chance in ten thousand.

But whose is the fault? We will state the case and let the reader decide. At that particular office, as everywhere elsewhere The Citizen is well known, it is very much liked, and we have it from a reliable source that any papers that have not been called for by the subscribers, Saturday afternoon, are loaned out to anyone who wants to read them over Sunday. Of course, many of them are neither returned to the office nor handed to the subscriber. We also know that at that office anybody can lift anybody else's mail whether permission has been given or not, and so in this way The Citizen is often read at the expense of the subscriber and at our loss, for we soon lose the subscriber, he being unwilling to continue paying for something he cannot get—something that is stolen from the mails before it reaches him, or—what amounts to the same thing—that is lost thru the carelessness and indifference of post masters.

Do we know what we are talking about? Of course we do. We have various and easy ways of finding out. Here is more evidence—another case:

One of our agents induced a poor boy, who was struggling to support his father and mother, to subscribe for The Citizen. After a month had elapsed the agent was back in the neighborhood, and, happening to meet the boy, inquired how he liked the paper.

"I have only seen one copy" was his response.

The agent expressed surprise and asked the young fellow to go with him to the office to see what was the difficulty. On nearing the office a company of men were sitting around a spring listening to one of their number read from a newspaper. The agent sent the boy into the office to inquire for his paper while he joined the men at the spring. The boy soon came out and reported that the post master had said that his paper did not come.

"That is strange," said the agent. "These men seem to have gotten theirs and yours should have been in the same bundle."

At that point the man who was reading to his companions spoke:

"This is not my paper. It is Mr. ———." And turning to the boy: "I have yours in my pocket here."

Who is to blame? Better say, how long will the people put up with that kind of service from "Uncle Sam."

We have no objection to everybody in the community reading The Citizen. In fact, we are glad to hear that it is handed around, but it ought to reach the subscriber first and be "loaned out"—handed around by him.

per should have sufficient backbone to take a stand for what it considers right, and I am frank to say The Times will support Judge O'Rear and the State ticket at the coming election. While personally we have no fault with Mr. McCreary, yet we feel that his failure to take a permanent stand on questions of vital interest, not only to the political parties, but to the home, church and society, warrants our taking a stand with the man who has backbone to defend right and condemn wrong. We find in Judge O'Rear a perfect gentleman, brave as a lion, and, we believe, the man who will make the grand old State of Kentucky a good chief executive."

The Gazette received and published a long letter of congratulations from Clarence E. Woods, a lifelong Democrat and former Mayor of Richmond, McCreary's home town, in which he explains his reasons for opposing McCreary and states that "William J. Bryan last November refused to support the Democratic candidate for Governor of Nebraska because the latter opposed the temperance issue. Mr. Bryan is still rated as a Democrat. So am I—but this year I'm for O'Rear and I will meet on the stump any of my office-seeking, liquor Democratic friends on the issue: 'Why should O'Rear be our next Governor?'"

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

On the third page of this issue appears the Democratic platform upon which the Democrats hope to elect James B. McCreary for Governor at the coming election.

In the issue of July 20, we published the Republican platform upon which Edward C. O'Rear challenges his opponents.

This is a chance for our readers to compare the two sides by side, to study the merits and demerits of each. These are the issues upon which the future Government of Kentucky rests. It is now in the hands of the people to decide whether the "people shall rule" for the next four years or continue to "be ruled" as they have been in years past.

EDWARDS AND POWERS UNITE

It is reported that Don C. Edwards and Congressman Caleb Powers propose a joint canvass of the Eleventh district for O'Rear. This announcement is even more surprising to some than that of the two newspapers of the Western part of the state that have declared for O'Rear. For such actions there must be many reasons and there are. Along with others, is the absence from the Democratic platform of a single word in regard to the re-districting of the State. Upon this rests the representation of the people in the legislative bodies and

(Continued on Fourth Page)

Be Safe—Not Sorry

4 Per Cent is the limit of what can be paid by a bank and conduct its business on lines of the strictest conservatism. In short, it is the rate that is consistent with absolute safety.

There are many schemes and seemingly attractive investments that offer more but with every added per cent. comes an added risk, and why should you take any risk when you are investing the net results of your labor and economy.

A man who loses his savings thus acquired, usually quits saving from discouragement. "Better be safe than sorry" is a good maxim to observe in choosing a place for investment.

We pay 4 per cent—the safe rate.

Berea Bank & Trust Co.

OFFICERS
A. Isaacs, Pres. J. W. Stephens, Vice-Pres. John F. Dean, Cashier

FAMILIAR LETTER FROM PRES FROST

MEMORIES OF MY BOYHOOD

This week I have had a singular experience, which may interest my friends who read these letters. I traversed on the cars the country in which I spent several important years of my boyhood. My errand was to visit Ft. Atkinson, Wis., where Ex-Gov. Hoard publishes Hoard's Dairyman which is the authority on that subject for practically the whole of North America, and where the Kent Manufacturing Company make patent Stanchions and other devices for the benefit of dairymen. The people of Wisconsin seem to have surpassed those of other states in successful dairying, and I have wished to get some of their cattle and some of their fixtures, and above all, some of their ideas, for my friends in Kentucky.

I came to be a Wisconsin boy in this wise: My father received from his father, ten acres of land on the outskirts of Janesville, Wisconsin. It was bought at an early day when it was supposed Janesville might become a great city. I was born in Western New York, and my memory begins in a little village of Arcade, Wyoming County, where my father was pastor of a church. I remember Western New York as a country of snowdrifts in the winter, maple sugar in the spring, peaches in the summer, and apples in the fall. We were in Arcade when the war broke out, and I remember the first young men who went to the army, and by and by came back on furlough wearing their blue uniforms. From there we moved to Rushford, Allegheny County, and spent two years. During this time the war grew more desperate and when volunteers failed there was a draft. From Rushford we moved to Evans in Erie Co., and it was while we were there that Lincoln was shot, my father being at the time in Washington in the service of the United States Christian Commission.

But my father's children were all boys (our one sister, Harriet, died when four years old of scarlet fever) and father thought boys must know how to work, so he determined to give up his preaching for a few years and took us all onto his great farm in Janesville, Wisconsin. He had bought another ten acres near by, and could rent additional land. Being a farmer's son he knew how to do all kinds of farm work. As a country minister, he had always kept one horse, and at this time he had

(Continued on Fifth Page)

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Taft Opens Fight—Insurgents Still Awake—Democrats Aroused—Dr. Hyde Refuses Senatorship.

TAFT OPENS FIGHT

In a speech at Hamilton, Mass., Aug. 26, President Taft began the campaign for 1912. He scored the Insurgents, giving special attention to LaFollette, and declares that Clark and Underwood were in plot to make capital out of "Revision." He will start on tour of the Western states, Sept. 15, during which time he will visit 24 of the leading states, making speeches in behalf of the administration, making the Tariff the main issue, defending the Reciprocity agreement, and waging war in the Insurgents' territory.

INSURGENTS STILL AWAKE

Congress has adjourned but the game goes on. The Insurgents are on the warpath since Pres. Taft's recent speech in Massachusetts, and believe he has started a vigorous campaign against them. Senator LaFollette, candidate for the Insurgents for the Republican nomination for President, will open his campaign at Harrisburg, Pa., next Thursday, at the convention of the Pennsylvania State Grange. Cummins of Iowa, and Bristow of Kansas, have put the stamp of approval on LaFollette and Bourne, Clapp and others are expected to do so soon and as other reinforcements join the ranks the fight will be more determined.

DEMOCRATS AROUSED

Champ Clark, Speaker of the National House of Representatives, made a vigorous speech at Quincy, Ill., Tuesday, in reply to President Taft's recent speech in Massachusetts. He said the President's criticism of the Democrats, especially of Chairman Underwood and himself, was uncalled for but that he accepted the onslaught as a badge of honor. He also calls to mind the action of the Democrats when the Reciprocity pact was rejected by many Republicans, how they "pulled him out of the hole in the Sixty-first Congress" and how they "repeated the performance in the Sixty-second congress." Speaker Clark seems to think that the Democrats should be considered above criticism since they have done so much for Taft, but he fails to remember the spirit in which the Democrats acted and the end they had in view. Chairman Underwood chimes in, in his statement, Friday, charging the President with "exceeding his authority and exhibiting the arrogance of George The Third," because he used the veto, one of the safe guards of the nation, on some of the Democrat's most favored legislation.

DR. HYDE REFUSES SENATORSHIP

President William DeWitt Hyde of Bowdoin College, Maine, refused appointment to the Senatorship made vacant by the death of Senator Frye.

Although the honor and opportunity of doing great work for one's state and country is so great as to cause some men to battle thru the hottest political campaigns, to spend enormous sums of money and even to place their honor at stake by using illegal processes of securing the desired end—that of a seat in a Legislative body—Dr. Hyde prefers to remain at the head of the institution he has directed so successfully for twenty-five years and continue his work along educational lines. The Senate at present has very few profound scholars among its members and no doubt the State of Maine loses much on account of Dr. Hyde's refusal to accept, as it would have been a great gain to have had him

(Continued on fourth page)

FURNITURE

The happiest couples in the world are the ones who buy their Furniture at Welch's. We have the best looking line of Furniture, Rugs, Carpets and Wall Paper in Madison County.

WELCH'S "and Save the Difference"

The Citizen

A family newspaper for all that is right true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

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(Incorporated)

J. P. Faulkner, Editor and Manager.

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Advertising rates on application.

MEMBER OF



KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.

Animals suffer as well as humanity.

The flyless city is an iridescent dream.

What has become of the old fashioned sea serpent?

Alaskan ice is just now more popular than Alaskan coal.

Paris has declared against statues in frock coats. It may prefer pajamas.

Some think an electric light bulb throws out more heat in summer than in winter.

A Worcester boy killed 1,119,000 flies in a contest, but they will never be missed.

What has become of the old-fashioned man who carried a palm-leaf fan in summer?

Do not try to invent a new excuse for going to the ball game. Any old excuse will do.

Doctor Wiley says that men who smoke are liable to sunstroke. Do your smoking at night.

A New York woman who lost \$1,000 joked about it. Evidently she didn't have a husband to support.

Aviators now fly across the English channel before breakfast as an appetizer. It is a humdrum trip.

We are told that a dog in St. Louis has learned to smoke. He shows as much intelligence as his teacher.

A hog out in Oregon ate its owner's coat and \$700 in real money and seemed to thrive on the rich diet.

One of the dangers of being married in an aeroplane is that the first falling out is likely to result disastrously.

Aviator Atwood is going to try to fly from New York to Chicago. It is sincerely hoped that he may find the flying good.

One way to keep cool in summer is to avoid summer resorts. One is likely to be prostrated when one ponders on the bill.

A New York boy who walked away from home eight years ago to seek his fortune has spoiled a good story by walking back.

An advertisement reads: "Wanted—A girl to paste labels on." No self-respecting girl would care to have labels pasted on her.

A physician advises us to eat onions and become healthy. We know from personal experience that garlic is productive of great strength.

A man in New Jersey killed his sweetheart with an "unloaded" pistol. So history, unmindful of the tragedy of it, keeps on repeating itself.

We have congealed winter in the form of ice to temper the summer; now why not bottle up the heat and release it on a cold day next winter?

A bullfrog may be a champion fly killer, but he is not what might be called an ideal pet, especially if there are nervous women around the house.

A committee of Chicago teachers has decided that stenographers should be taught enough of English to enable them to correct the boss's blunders.

A French scientist has devised an instrument to forecast thunder storms but our amateur weather prophets cling to the old, reliable rheumatism.

One man at least has felt the oppression of great wealth—the employee of the San Francisco mint who was buried under \$9,000,000 in gold coins.

An Omaha debating society has decided that a horse is more desirable than an automobile. Notwithstanding this we presume people will still go on mortgaging their homes for the latter.

U. C. VETERANS IN REUNION

Pewee Valley Site of Gathering On September 14

COMMANDERS TO BE ELECTED

Sponsor is Named From Shelby County—Maids of Honor Have Been Selected—Orphan Brigade Is Specially Invited.

Louisville.—Confederate veterans, members of Kentucky division, will hold their annual reunion at Pewee Valley September 14, when a commander of the division and commanders of the First, Second and Fourth brigades will be chosen. The official call for the reunion was issued by Gen. W. B. Haldeman. In it he calls attention to the fact that the ranks of the confederate veterans are rapidly thinning, and urges all who possibly can to attend the gathering.

Luncheon will be served on the spacious, shady grounds of the Confederate home and music will be provided by a band. Comrades who have not seen one another since the last annual reunion will clasp hands and recount instances of the civil war that serve as a bond between all men who wore the gray.

Miss Lillian Weissinger, of Shelby county, will be sponsor, and Mrs. Sallie Taylor Cunningham, of Winchester, will be matron of honor. Those who have been selected as maids of honor in connection with the reunion are Miss Emily Marriott, of Nicholasville; Miss Sarah Chenault, Lexington; Miss Mary Vanarsdale, Flemingsburg; Miss Mary White Cary, Versailles.

Gen. Haldeman, in the name of Kentucky division, U. C. V., has requested the members of the Orphan Brigade to participate in the reunion at Pewee Valley, and in his call for the reunion expresses the hope that as many members of the Orphan Brigade as can will attend the gathering. State fair week was chosen for the reunion for the reason that there will be reduced rates on all railroads at that time, and for the further reason that an opportunity will be afforded Confederate veterans to attend the State fair.

CONTRACT LET FOR MODEL SCHOOL.

Lexington.—The contract for erecting the building of the model school which is to be established in the Irish town suburb of this city, under the auspices of the Lexington Civic league, was let at a special meeting of the school board, and ground has been broken for the new building. The total amount to pay for the work is on hand in cash, a number of public-spirited citizens raising the sum needed for the lighting and heating plants. The school board appropriated \$10,000 to the school, the remainder of the money being raised by the league by subscriptions from philanthropic people in this and other cities.

DOUBLE CRIME.

Jilted Suitor Shot Wrong Girl and Her Escort and Killed Himself.

Oakley.—At a country church Bert Allen shot and wounded Miss Cristy Hensley and Will Hurley, her escort, as they came out of the church.

Allen mistook the Hensley girl for Miss Gaines, who had jilted him.

When Allen discovered his mistake he went home, wrote a note and killed himself.

He stated in the note that he did not intend to kill any one except the Gaines girl.

Both the young persons are seriously wounded.

WILL FLY FOR ELKS.

Louisville.—J. A. D. McCurdy and Charles Willard Foster will be the stars of the aviation carnival to be held here September 2, 3, and 4 under the auspices of the Louisville Lodge of Elks.

RUN OVER BY TRAIN.

Shelbyville.—John Raisor, 20, was run over by the Louisville Southern train at the station here. One leg was almost severed and later had to be amputated and the other limb was broken in several places.

SPOKE FOR GOOD ROADS.

Franklin.—Ex-Congressman John S. Rhea, of Russellville, delivered a speech on the Jefferson Davis way at the courthouse. The action of the fiscal court in appropriating \$9,975 for the Lincoln-Jackson way has aroused great enthusiasm on the good roads question.

QUIT PLOWS TO KILL SQUIRRELS.

Hodgenville.—The farmers in this vicinity have been compelled to quit plowing to kill the squirrels, which have been traveling in hordes from one farm to another. Much corn has been damaged by them.

James Brookshire, a well-known farmer, who lives in the neighborhood of the county poorhouse, was appointed superintendent of the poorhouse to succeed G. Y. Reynolds, who recently resigned.

THEY HAVE A MONUMENT.

News for Morgan's Men—Spot of Capture Marked by Obelisk.

Carlisle.—Col. Green R. Keller, secretary of the Morgan's Men's association, has heard that the place where Gen. J. H. Morgan and his command were captured was marked by a monument. The news came in a letter from Mrs. Jennie C. McMillan, of Lisbon, O., who stated that she had seen a clipping copied in a Pennsylvania paper from the Carlisle Mercury regarding the Morgan's Men reunion and supposed it would be interested in knowing about the monument.

Col. Keller says he doubts if any of Morgan's men knew of the existence of the monument, as he never heard any of them mention it. He says that it is true they were captured in Lisbon, O., in 1863, and that he was a member of the command when captured.

Mrs. McMillan says that the monument bears the following inscription: "This stone marks the place where the confederate raider, Gen. John H. Morgan, surrendered his command to Maj. Geo. W. Rue, July 26, 1863, and is the farthest point north ever reached by any body of confederate troops during the civil war."

"Erected by Will L. Thompson, East Liverpool, Ohio, 1909."

GOVERNMENT EXPERT

Will Attend Convention of Kentucky Crop Reporters.

Louisville.—Secretary Perry M. Shy, of the Kentucky State fair, is in receipt of a letter from M. W. Hays, acting secretary of agriculture, which approves the convention of Kentucky crop reporters, announced to take place in Louisville during the fair. Mr. Hays says he proposes to detail one of the experts of the government bureau of statistics (Kentucky branch) to address the reporters.

More compact organization of Kentucky's crop reporters is sought. At the convention members of the body will discuss plans looking toward the introduction of a bill for the next legislature, providing fees or salaries for the men preparing these reports. In the past the work has been gratis to the state.

BOLD SAFE ROBBERY.

Lexington.—One of the boldest robberies was perpetrated when thieves broke into the local office of the Standard Oil Co., rolled the 200-pound safe into the back yard, burst it in with an ax and rifled it of \$218 in cash and other valuables. The noise which was made by the thieves breaking in the safe was heard, but not suspecting anything wrong nobody had the curiosity to investigate.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

Louisville.—It is stated the Louisville & Nashville railroad has expended more than \$5,000,000 in the last four years in improving its roadbed between Evansville and Nashville. The money has been spent in reducing grades, building additional trackage at various points and straightening curves. In one instance a tunnel 4,600 feet long has been drilled through solid rock.

BIG TIME AT FAIR.

Shelbyville.—"Louisville day" at the Shelby county fair brought out one of the largest crowds in the history of the association. There was a fine display of horses, no other class of stock being exhibited. Nazimova, the famous show mare owned by Col. Harry Weissinger, won the first ribbon; Mat Cohen was second with Whitehead, and J. C. Cook was third.

TOBACCO AND CORN SUFFER.

Owingsville.—The tobacco and corn crop in Bath county are in a serious condition. Some parts of the county have as good corn as they ever had, while in other localities there is a complete failure. The same condition applies to tobacco. New corn is now being engaged at \$4.10 per barrel. The peach crop is very light, while the apple crop is good.

FUR INDICTMENTS DISMISSED.

Louisville.—The indictments against F. H. Bradley and Minnie Bradley, in whose possession furs and skins valued at \$20,000 were seized in this city and which were claimed by Silberman & Son, of Chicago, as property stolen from them, were dismissed. Attorneys came to an agreement. The Chicago firm gets the furs.

KILLED WITH A CLUB.

Danville.—Thomas J. Fitzgerald, 37, assistant yardmaster of the Queen & Crescent railway, was beaten so seriously in the yards that he died from his injuries. William P. Nichols, a switchman, is in jail charged with the crime.

INJURED IN RUNAWAY.

Sharpsburg.—Mrs. Robert Williams was seriously injured when thrown from a vehicle while out driving with Mrs. Isaac Roberts and her 3-year-old daughter. The horse ran away. Mrs. Roberts' daughter also was painfully hurt.

Sharpsburg.—The tobacco of this section is improving, showers having done it a great deal of good. Some fields promise to make a fairly good crop.

COUNTY FAIR DATES FOR SEPTEMBER IN BLUE GRASS STATE.

Allen—Scottsville, September 14-16.
Barren—Glasgow, September 27-30.
Bell—Middlesboro (dates not reported).
Bourbon—Paris, September 4-9.
Butler—Morgantown, September 21-23.
Calloway—Murray, October 11-14.
Campbell—Alexandria, September 5-9.
Campbell—Melbourne.
Carroll, Gallatin, Owen—Sanders, September 6-9.
Davies—Owensboro.
Graves—Mayfield, September 27-30.
Hart—Horse Cave, September 20-23.
Kenton—Newport, Aug. 29-Sept. 2.
Kentucky State Fair, September 11-16.
Larue—Hodgenville, September 5-7.
Logan and Robertson—Adairville, Sept. 28-30.
Madison—Richmond, September 7-9.
McCracken—Paducah, October 3-6.
Pendleton—Falmouth, September 27-30.
Robertson—Mt. Olivet, October 5-8.
Wayne—Monticello, September 5-8.

TO DAM CAVE SPRING.

Elmendorf Farm Water Supply Running Very Low.

Lexington.—It is said by many old residents of Fayette county that never before in their recollection have they seen the earth so dry at this season of the year as it is now. It is believed that Fayette county is perhaps the driest spot in Kentucky. There has not been a general soaking rain for about two months.

At J. B. Haggin's great Elmendorf stockfarm, the famous Russell Cave spring, from which normally gushes one of the largest streams in the state, and from which water is pumped to all parts of the big estate, has gone nearly dry, and every economy is being used to conserve the water for absolutely necessary uses.

It is believed that in the interior of the cave the stream forks, and one branch is diverted to some distant outlet, and efforts have been made to enter the cave to the point and dam up the diverging stream.

POSTOFFICE PREY TO ROBBER.

Safe Carried to Next County and Blown—\$600 in Cash and Stamps Stolen.

Paint Lick.—The postoffice was robbed, the safe being taken several miles across the river into Madison county, where it was blown open with nitroglycerine and its contents, consisting of \$300 in money and \$300 in stamps, secured by the thieves. About \$600 in stamps had been placed in a bank for safe keeping by Postmaster Sherman Gudgel and were thus saved. Capt. V. G. Mulliken went to the scene of the robbery with two blood hounds. The dogs followed the trail across the river to the point where the wrecked safe was found. Here there was evidence that the robbers had gotten into a buggy awaiting them, and the trail could no longer be followed.

TOBACCO VERY SHORT.

Carlisle.—Most of the tobacco of Nicholas and Robertson counties is very late this year, and there is every evidence of a very short crop.

The tobacco was planted late and the extreme dry weather has retarded its growth. Although cutting time is here not near half of the crop has been topped. With a late season not half a crop can be realized, but indications now are that frost will get most of it.

PRESIDENT COMING FOR CELEBRATION.

Louisville.—President Taft wrote to Representative Langley, saying he would be glad to attend the St. John's Day League reunion in Louisville, if the date can be advanced from next June to the coming November, when he will attend the Lincoln celebration.

WILL DEVELOP THE PROPERTY.

Barbourville.—Louisville capitalists, composing the new Pioneer Coal Co., plan to expend a large amount in new developments in the Bell county coal field. A new line is to be constructed to property on the left fork of Straight creek and openings made in new directions. Several hundred thousands dollars will be expended in the additional openings and railroad extension. The Pioneer Coal Co. is one of the largest in Eastern Kentucky.

BUILDING NEW ROADWAY.

Whitesburg.—The Consolidation Coal Co., building the city of Jenkins on Elkhorn, is building several miles of model roadway, one mile of which will pass around the beautiful lake, to be made by building a concrete dam across the Elkhorn. This will be unlike any other roadway in Eastern Kentucky.

KENTUCKIAN INJURED.

Hodgenville.—Dr. J. S. Detweiler, of this place, received a letter from the office of the Presbyterian mission board in New York, stating that among the foreigners injured in the eruption of the volcano, Mount Asama, in Japan, was his son, Rev. James Detweiler, a missionary to that country.

Lexington.—At the meeting of the state racing commission J. Pelham Johnstone was selected as secretary of the board to succeed W. E. Bidwell.

The Importance of Knowing God

By Rev. Alexander S. Taylor
Rector of St. Mark's Reformed Episcopal Church, Chicago.

TEXT.—That they might know Thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom Thou hast sent.—John 17:3.

In these days when knowledge is spread through the whole earth, while the making of many books goes merrily on and much study is a weariness to the flesh, it may be timely to call attention to the importance of knowing God.

While man is in this mundane life there are many things which owing to the limitations of this life he shall never know. It is not for him to know the time and the seasons, but, if he be wise, he may understand the signs of the times. Yet we are expressly told that far away above even the imaginations of the human mind in its ghostly flight in the one great indestructible truth that a man may—nay, that a man must—know God.

If man would cease his molelike fretting after the mysterious earthworms of philosophy, and come out of his pessimistic darkness, and try to know God and to serve him now, many of his doubts would resolve themselves. If a man does not know God, he has missed the one great, important thing; he has not yet found the key by which he may enter the holy place of his own life.

How he came here, why he came here, why he goes from here and whether he goes—these things he knows not.

The work of God speaks in no uncertain tones on this subject. It tells us that knowledge of God is dependent upon a spiritual awakening and a revelation from God himself. We are told that there was a time when Samuel "did not know the Lord," for the word of the Lord was not yet revealed to him. We are further told that there came a time when Samuel did know the Lord, and all Israel knew that Samuel knew the Lord. And the knowledge of God so impressed itself on the lay mind that the servant of Saul testified of him: "Now, there is a man of God in this city." A man who knew God; who walked with God; who made himself felt in the national and individual life of Israel.

The key which David handed to young Solomon was the key of Divine knowledge. "And thou, Solomon, my son, know thou the God of thy father, and serve him with a perfect heart and a willing mind." Jeremiah told the men of his day that worldly wisdom, might and riches never would bring a man to glory; that if any man would glory, "Let him glory in that he knoweth the Lord."

God's controversy with Israel through his prophets was concerning their lack of knowledge. Isaiah goes so far in his rebuke as to accuse them of the densest stupidity and calls upon the heavens to hear and the earth to give ear. He is astonished that the ox knows his owner, and the ass the place for his fodder, but God's people do not know. The depravity of that day was not on account of the lack of religious observance. The smoke from the morning and evening sacrifice went up as regularly as the days came and went.

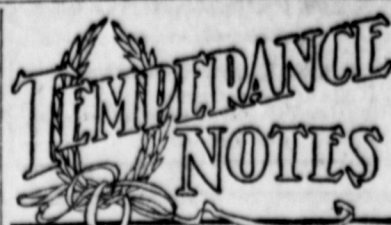
It was a time of decent, decorous, esthetic, eye pleasing, ear tickling service; but it had no core; there was no heart in it. It was all external—it was something which the Lord could not get away with; it was abomination to him, and we have no reason to think that God has changed his mind in this year of grace. They offered incense; God wanted clean hearts and pure lives, and these come from knowing God. The apostle Paul denounced the church at Corinth for this very thing, and a strange denunciation it is to come in his matchless argument for the resurrection.

Awake to righteousness and sin not, for some have not the knowledge of God. I speak this to your shame." Is it any less disgraceful in any Christian community, in any Christian land, not to know God? We trow not!

But the great reason given by the matchless Son of God ought to set all men seeking for God. It is given not to the disciples, though heard by them. It is spoken in the holy place of prayer. Any man, be he a sincere man, is most sincere, is at his best, is approaching his zenith, when in his closet, after shutting the door, he prays to his Father. This is no fitting place for cant, dilettantism or sham. It is the one real moment of his life, and the Son of God tells his Father that: "It is life eternal to know the true God, and Jesus Christ, whom he had sent."

Friends, what an opportunity! To grow in the knowledge of the Father and the Son; this is worth while. To know God experimentally—his purposes in creation and in redeeming grace—this is life eternal. "And Jesus Christ." The knowledge is yet one, for there is no saving knowledge apart from him, just as there was without him nothing made that was made. All men know him, but all men do not know him. What does this knowledge mean?

If we set before ourselves the high resolve that, God helping us, we shall know him better, the old hymn, "Near-er, My God, to Thee," will have a fuller, grander meaning, and when the King himself returns to reign in righteousness and execute judgment on the earth, we shall see him face to face and know as we are known.



ALCOHOLIC PERIL OF FRANCE

Drink Evil's Deadly Work in Provinces—Absinthe Taking Firmer Hold of People Every Year.

One of M. Rouvier's measures for making up the budgetary deficit with which he was faced is a proposal to suppress the privilege accorded to private distillers, who in provincial France still provide a good deal of the alcohol which under various names the rural population consumes in large quantities. M. Rouvier's proposals will in all probability become a law, and the private distillers will be suppressed. But the Temps points out that, though the French treasury may expect its revenue to increase by such a measure, since the private distillery had no duty to pay, yet there are other reasons which militate against the adoption of this proposal and which the Temps unites under the head of "The Alcoholic Peril." It says that the French countryman will certainly not modify his drinking habits any more than he can alter his inevitable parsimonious character. Under the old regime he at all events drank good spirits, whereas under the new regime, though the spirits may have come from the licensed distiller, it is of such a character that its effect upon the health of the inhabitants is most disastrous.

In Normandy, says the Temps, every one who is not absolutely a beggar at noon takes a cup of coffee freely diluted with elder brandy. This elder brandy costs the private distiller from a franc and a half to two francs per liter, and yet in towns spirit which has paid duty both to the government and to the local authorities can be purchased for a franc a liter. The Temps admits that this concoction may be a marvel of chemical science, but its moral and physical effect upon the consumers is disastrous. Taking the town of Caen, in Normandy, as an instance, this journal says that before the law making the drink trade free was passed there were 200 cabarets, or about one for every 250 inhabitants, whereas today there are nearly 800 such establishments, or one for every 70 inhabitants. The trade, however, is prosperous, for whereas in 1889 the town dues paid on alcohol amounted to 113,000 francs they have now increased to 187,000 francs, or 66 per cent per annum. The population of the country, however, is on the decrease. Last year in the Calvados department there were 1,233 more deaths than births. Crime and theft are on the increase, as in 1890 the correctional tribunals registered 3,563 convictions, whereas last year they noted 4,149.

The drink question, this journal thinks, is not only a fiscal one, but one of national interest, and instead of endeavoring to realize the greatest possible financial profit from it the Temps thinks that the production and consumption of natural and hygienic drinks should be favored, while the manufacture of spirits, the basis of which is badly rectified alcohol, should be watched over and hindered in order to combat that which constitutes a social and national danger.

The drink beloved of the modern Frenchman has had the misfortune to attract attention itself, and the eye of the political economist has fallen upon it unfavorably. The French budget has need of several millions of francs if it is to approximate to a balance, and the amateur tax collectors, who presumably do not drink absinthe, have suggested to the finance minister that he cannot do better than put a tax upon the liquid. It is pointed out that absinthe pays no special duty and is only taxed on the amount of alcohol in it. The strongest absinthe is five times as deleterious as ordinary brandy; the weakest, that which is sold in the drinking shops, is twice or two and a half times as poisonous as the brandy sold in the same places. The argument therefore is that taking three times as the average the duty on absinthe ought to be three times as high as it is, and so the hectoliter ought to pay a duty of 660 francs instead of only 220 francs. The advocates of this increased tax point out that absinthe is only very rarely used medicinally, but that its daily consumption destroys the nervous system and brings on epilepsy, paralysis and madness. Every year more of the stuff is drunk in France, and it is stated that to its use is due the great mortality from consumption in the French army. It is agreed that absinthe is poisonous and that the finances of France want a new and productive tax, but it is doubtful whether any minister will have the courage to propose such a far-reaching innovation.

Agent of Degeneracy.

Whisky is one of the few agencies of degeneracy we have left. Opium is controlled; cocaine is banned; gambling is prohibited among the poor; bigamy isn't popular; lynching is tabooed—why, scarcely anything remains to give the young man diversion from the cares of business, to the advantage of his rivals!

Example for Youth.

Governor Polk of Missouri, according to Lincoln Steffens, gave up the use of tobacco when he became governor for the sake of his influence upon the youth of his state.

KENTUCKY STATE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

Statement of Principles Upon Which the Party Bases its Position Upon Matters of Public Policy.

Section 1. We, the Democrats of Kentucky, in delegate convention duly assembled and held in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, on August 15, 1911, do hereby pledge anew our faith in and devotion to the time honored and eternal principles of our party first promulgated in the Declaration of Independence and since reaffirmed in successive platforms of the party, and we especially reaffirm our faith in and devotion to the National Democratic platform adopted at Denver, Colorado, in the year 1908.

Sec. 2. We denounce the Republican party and the present Republican President, for their flagrant and willful betrayal of the trust reposed in them by the American people and call attention especially to the fact that they have willfully disregarded their pre-election promises to the effect that they would revise downward the unjust tariff system and would relieve the masses of the people of the heavy burdens of unjust and unnecessary taxation.

On the contrary the Republicans enacted the odious Payne-Aldrich tariff law of 1909, pronounced by Mr. Taft to be "the best Republican tariff law ever passed," which law was a gross breach of the Republican President and his political party. This tariff law, in order to enrich the few, increased the burdens of the many, and authorized those favored few not only to continue, but to increase, their robbery of the many under the forms of law.

Sec. 3. We point with pride to, and heartily endorse the patriotic record made by the present Democratic members of Congress and Democratic Senators, in their efforts over determined Republican opposition to, in good faith, redeem the promises of the Democratic party to repeal unjust and oppressive Republican laws, and to enact wise and just laws for the benefit of the great masses of the people, and we invite all to contrast the aims and record of the Democrats in the house and senate of the present session of congress with the aims and record of the Republicans and especially with the Republican session of 1909 which enacted the Payne-Aldrich tariff law.

We especially endorse the record of our Democratic congressmen and senator from Kentucky for their fidelity in keeping the promises of their party and representing the people and not the interests, and we denounce the record of the Republican congressmen and senator from Kentucky, because they have represented not the people, nor have they sought to relieve their burdens, but have represented the privileged, protected interests of the country.

Sec. 4. Kentucky is, and of right ought to be, a Democratic state, and the Democratic party in appealing for the support of the electorate of the state eagerly invites an intelligent comparison of the records it has made with those made by its political adversary during the temporary occasions it has controlled the affairs of the state.

As against the Republican record in Kentucky of assassination, bloodshed and disregard of law, we present the Democratic picture of peace, scrupulous regard for human life and a strict observance of, and respect for law; as against an empty treasury and rejection and shaming of honest demands against the state, we present a picture of a magnificent state capitol erected and paid for without any extra tax, and every just claim against the state promptly met and paid in full; as against platform pledges and promises broken and made to be broken, we present a record of all pledges and promises faithfully kept; as against hypocrisy, demagoguery and incompetency we present a record of sincerity, fidelity, competency and statesmanship.

We charge the Republican party both in the state and in the nation with gross extravagance and willful waste in the expenditure of the people's money, and we pledge ourselves to retrenchment and reform, and to an economical business administration of public affairs.

Sec. 5. We are in favor of a direct primary election law, providing that all primary elections shall be conducted under lawful authority and at public expense, and to be regulated in the same manner and subject to the same penalties for violations, as in case of regular elections.

Sec. 6. We favor the enactment of an explicit and effective corrupt practice act, which shall determine what campaign expenses shall be legitimate, and which shall provide for the compulsory publication in detail, under heavy penalties, of the campaign expenses of every candidate for public office.

Sec. 7. We favor the enacting of such additional laws as will make our entire common school system more efficient and more practical.

We pledge our support to our school system and the educational institutions of the state, wisely and economically administered. Money appropriated for the education of the people is an investment and not an expense; school trustees, school boards and all school officials should be held rigidly responsible for adequate returns on every dollar so invested. We charge the Republican party with neglect of and indifference toward our school system.

Recognizing that a large majority of the teachers of our common schools are women and that women are now eligible to be elected school trustees, county school superintendent, and to hold office, and are frequently so elected, we favor the extension to women of suffrage in all school elections, subject to such wise regulations as to qualifications as the general assembly may determine.

Sec. 8. We favor such laws as will, under appropriate penalties, destroy all corrupt lobbying seeking to influence any legislative body in the Commonwealth on the subject of legislation or the election of officers by it, or in any other matter; but we recognize the constitutional right of the people to petition and to be impartially heard on all questions.

Sec. 9. We favor, under wise and proper restrictions, the creation of a State Utilities Commission, having ample powers to discharge its duties.

Sec. 10. We favor a change in the present method of selecting the prison commissioners of the state, and the removal of all politics from the management of penal institutions. While commending the present board of prison commissioners for its successful management of the institutions under its care, we recognize that the system of election by the legislature, under which they are elected, is unwise, and we therefore favor such a change as will place their appointments in the hands of the governor, subject to confirmation by the senate, or some other method such as the general assembly may provide.

Sec. 11. We favor a law requiring that a uniform system of accounting be installed and conducted in all public offices charged with the collection and disbursement of public moneys.

Sec. 12. We favor the general assembly submitting to a vote of the people whether or not they desire to adopt an amendment of our State Constitution broadening the powers of the general assembly, so that it may classify property for the purposes of taxation; but we are opposed to any law the effect of which would be to lighten the burdens of taxation on the wealthy and on corporations at the expense of the poor, the farmer or the laboring man.

Sec. 13. Temperance is essentially a moral, non-political and social question, and should not be made a partisan issue between political parties.

We favor the extension of the present local option law, as applied to the sale of liquors, which has been upheld by our highest court as valid and constitutional, so that the citizens of each and every county in the state may determine for themselves whether spirituous, vinous or malt liquors may be sold therein.

Sec. 14. We favor organization and co-operation among the farmers and laborers of the state, and the enactment of such constitutional laws as will protect them from the greed and oppression of the trusts and monopolies of the country, which are the direct fault of Republican legislation.

Sec. 15. We favor such wise and conservative laws as will encourage road and bridge building in Kentucky, and we favor reasonable state aid for the construction of roads and bridges, but only on condition that each county or local community, which is primarily benefited shall first do its part and discharge its duty to itself in this regard.

Sec. 16. We favor the creation, removed from politics, of a department of banking, providing for competent inspection of all our state financial institutions, and similar to the system now existing for national banks.

Sec. 17. We favor the enactment of such wise laws as will put into effect all sections and provisions of the State Constitution, and we declare that we are in favor of the enforcement of all laws.

Sec. 18. We favor the enactment of wise laws for the protection from accident and injury of all laborers engaged in hazardous employments, and we favor a wise, conservative law regulating the arbitration of labor strikes and disputes.

Sec. 19. We favor a law prohibiting peonage and female slave traffic, regardless of color.

Sec. 20. We are opposed to all mobs and lynchings and are in favor of imposing the severest penalty possible, under our Constitution, on all officers who fail to protect prisoners intrusted to their keeping.

Sec. 21. The Democratic party has always been the party of religious, as well as civil liberty, in Kentucky and in the republic. It refers with pride to its noble and consistent record on this important question, so "dear to every true American heart." We are in full accord, both in letter and in spirit, with the teachings of Thomas Jefferson, the founder of our party, on this question, and with the provisions of our State and Federal Constitutions, and we are unalterably opposed to raising any religious test as a qualification for holding any office in the state or nation.

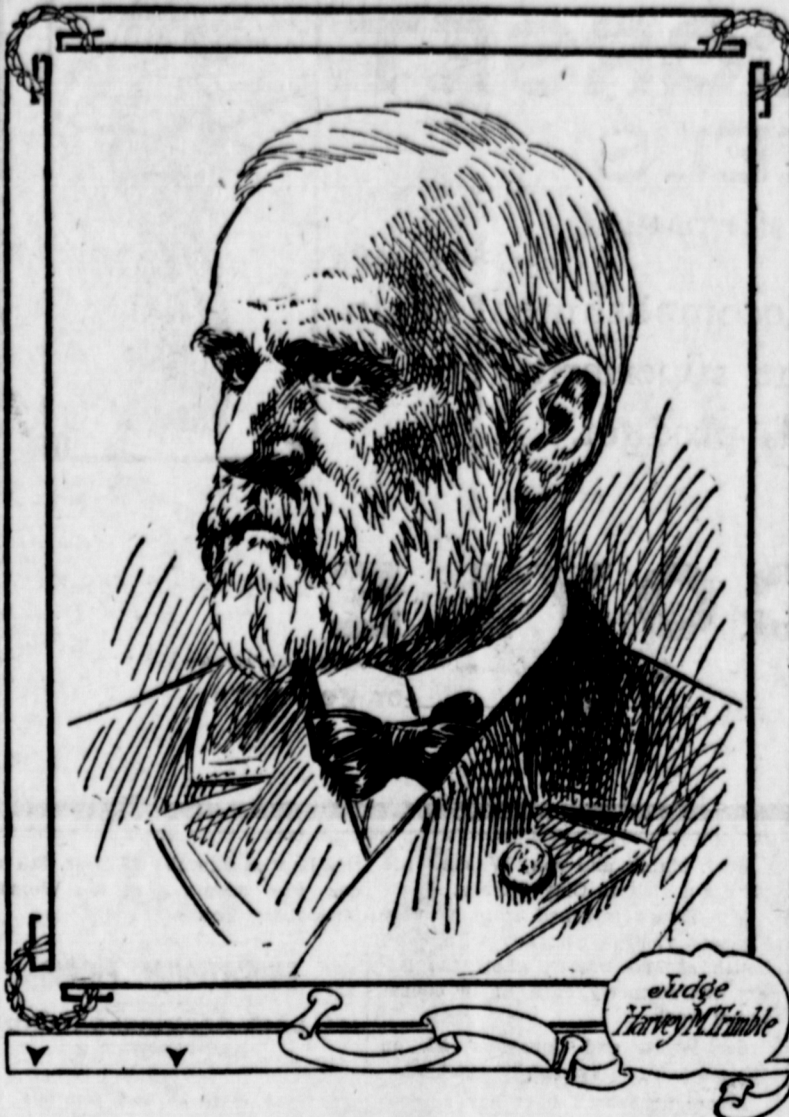
Sec. 22. We favor the nomination and election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

Sec. 23. We denounce and are opposed to Cannonism or one-man power in all representative assemblies, whether it be in the congress or in representative conventions. We favor the "rule of the people."

Sec. 24. On the platform of principles and on the aims and purposes of our party in the state and in the nation, we appeal to all Kentuckians, irrespective of previous political affiliations, who are proud of the past and desire a still more prosperous, more progressive present and future, for all our people, to support our magnificent state ticket, including our nominee for the United States senatorship, and our nominees for general assembly and for other offices.

Sec. 25. In conclusion we call the attention of Kentuckians to the fact that Democratic principles are triumphant in the nation and in almost every state, and that the Republican party everywhere is professing to adopt Democratic principles in its platforms, but we warn them that the Republicans of this state have placed in their platform some progressive Democratic doctrines, not with a view to carry them out or to attempt to carry them out in good faith, in the improbable event of their success at the polls next November, but only for the present purpose of catching votes and deceiving the people, so that they might get the offices and emoluments thereof. The broken promises of the present Republican state and national administrations as well as the entire history of the Republican party, and that it is not the party of the people; while, on the other hand, the record and history of the Democratic party in the nation and the state conclusively establish its devotion to duty and its purpose in good faith to redeem all platform pledges made to the people.

NEW CHIEF OF THE G. A. R.



TRIMBLE IS CHIEF

ILLINOIS MAN ELECTED HEAD OF G. A. R. AT ROCHESTER MEETING.

M'ELROY LEAVES THE RACE

Choice Is Made Unanimous by Veterans—Los Angeles Is Selected as Place for Next Encampment—New Chief Picks Headquarters.

Rochester, N. Y.—Harvey M. Trimble of Princeton, Ill., was unanimously elected commander in chief of the Grand Army of the Republic when Col. John McElroy of Washington, his opponent, ended a bitter contest by withdrawing from the race. On motion of Colonel McElroy the adjutant general cast one vote for Mr. Trimble. On recommendation of the committee on resolutions, the encampment endorsed the Sherwood pension bill, which Democratic Leader Underwood has promised congress will pass at the forthcoming session, but the endorsement carries the proviso that the bill be made to conform as closely as possible to the Sulloway bill, which was pigeonholed in congress. The Sherwood bill was favored by Judge Trimble.

Col. Nicholas Day of New York city was elected senior vice-commander. Commander Trimble announced these appointments:

Adjutant general, Charles R. E. Koch, Chicago; quartermaster general, Col. D. R. Stowits, Buffalo, N. Y.; reappointed; judge advocate general, W. A. Ketcham, Indianapolis; assistant quartermaster general, J. Henry Holcomb, Philadelphia.

Los Angeles, Cal., was selected by an almost unanimous vote for the 1912 encampment. In general order No. 1, issued by the new commander-in-chief, the official G. A. R. headquarters are established at Memorial hall, Chicago.

BEATTIE TRIAL IS STARTED

Detectives Take Stand—Several Others Are Heard—Wife's Uncle Gives Testimony.

Chesterfield Courthouse, Va.—On the anniversary of his marriage to the woman he stands accused of murdering, Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., sat in the stuffy courtroom and heard seven witnesses called by the commonwealth give testimony on which the prosecution hopes to send him to the electric chair.

Of the seven witnesses examined two were the physicians, Dr. Herbert Mann and Dr. Wilbur Mercer, who examined Mrs. Beattie's body on the night of the murder.

The others were Thomas Owen, a court stenographer and uncle of Mrs. Beattie; Detectives Wren and Whitshire of Richmond, who investigated the case; Coroner Loving of Chesterfield county; and May Stuart, a stout middle-aged woman, who told of Beattie's associations with Beulah Binford.

Six Dead in Nevada Mine. Ely, Nev.—Of ten men who were working at the 1,400-foot level of the new five compartment shaft of the Giroux Consolidated mines when it caught fire six are dead and four lie at the point of death after passing through the flames to reach the surface. Daniel Dres, secretary of the union, was killed.

Portugal Elects President. Lisbon, Portugal.—The constituent assembly elected Senator Arlinda president of the republic by 121 votes.

STORING BAD EGGS

PRODUCE WRITER MAKES SENSATIONAL ATTACK ON TRUST.

Spoiled Eggs by Thousands of Dozens Are Being Stored for Future Consumption.

Chicago.—Under the direction of an alleged butter and egg trust, thousands of cases of bad eggs are being placed in Chicago storage houses for future human consumption. The stock of good eggs in storage is being constantly increased, while new laid eggs, which cost the commission man 17 cents a dozen, go to the housewife for 25 to 30 cents.

Statements to this effect published by the Chicago Produce Bulletin—known in the trades as the "Green Sheet"—nearly caused the author to be suspended from the Chicago butter and egg board. He was charged with "uncommercial conduct."

One of the "uncommercial" things which Isaac Tuck, publisher and editor of the bulletin, did was to predict a coming "break" in the price of eggs and butter. His other "uncommercial" offenses were to decry the storage and sale of No. 3 eggs.

In the face of an unprecedented production, Mr. Tuck said in his paper, the prices of eggs and butter remain exorbitant. Furthermore, he hinted at the responsible parties.

TO REVEAL GRAFT IN OHIO

Former Senate Official Will Make Full Confession as to Corrupt Practices.

Columbus, O.—At the conclusion of a conference participated in by Attorney General Hogan, County Prosecutor Turner and Rodney J. Diegle, former sergeant-at-arms of the senate, who was convicted of aiding and abetting bribery in the Ohio legislature, it was announced that Diegle would make a full confession of what he knows of corrupt practices in the last assembly.

For his part in aiding the alleged graft hunt, Diegle will receive mercy at the hands of the common pleas court when the time comes for sentence to be passed. Probably he will escape a penitentiary sentence. He was given two weeks to prepare his confession.

It is expected several lobbyists will be drawn into court as a result of Diegle's agreement to confess.

ATWOOD ENDS LONG FLIGHT

Aviator Descends on Governor's Island Ending 1,265-Mile Trip—Biplane Is Damaged.

New York.—Flying 1,265 miles in 28 hours and 28 minutes actual flying time, averaging 44.4 miles an hour, Harry N. Atwood completed the greatest feat in the history of man's latest science, aviation. The young Bostonian landed in New York city, alighting at Governor's Island, ending a journey which started in St. Louis ten days before.

Helress Elopes With Athlete. New Haven, Conn.—The elopement of Miss Rene Hubinger, daughter of Joseph C. Hubinger, manufacturer and turfman, and Alexander Timm, for two years a member of the Yale football squad, became known. Miss Hubinger is helress to \$1,000,000.

Gives \$100,000 to Japan. Amherst, Mass.—Mrs. James, widow of the president of Amherst college, has given \$100,000 to endow Ooshima college, a missionary institution at Kioto, Japan.

TERRIBLE PICTURE THEATRE DISASTER

Twenty-Eight Dead and Three Score Injured

SENSELESS CRY OF FIRE DID IT

Hundreds of Persons, Mostly Women and Children, Crowded the Narrow Exit—Reward Offered for Idiot Who Started the Panic.

Canonsburg, Pa.—A senseless panic in a moving-picture theater occasioned the cry of "Fire!" when a picture machine clicked and some one thought a fire had started, resulted in the death of 28 persons and the injury of 60 more.

There was no fire. Seven hundred people had just started to leave their seats after the first show.

Just around the turn in the crooked second-door railway were 150 people waiting to take their places for the second show.

Into this closely packed hall, and in a trice nearly a thousand persons, three-fourths of them women and children, crowded into the narrow, steep, ill-lighted stairway leading to the street.

Deaths of almost unbelievable inhumanity followed.

Piled Up On Stairs.

Persons piled up four and five deep at the foot of the stairs.

A half-dozen children were smothered to death.

The terror-stricken man whose frantic and unnecessary shriek of "Fire!" brought about the disaster escaped by clambering over the prostrate heads of his victims. A reward of \$500 is offered for the identification and apprehension of this man.

TWO KILLED IN AUTO RACE

Grand Stand Collapsed and Thirty Spectators Were Badly Injured.

Elgin, Ill.—Another dare-devil auto race was run, but not without its toll of death and injury.

Elgin's 305-mile auto contest was won by Len Zengel, with Harry Grant second and Hugh Hughes third.

Dave Buck, veteran racer, was within 11 laps of the finish and going at 64 miles an hour when a wheel threw a tire. The machine turned a complete somersault.

Sam Jacobs, the mechanic, was killed, his neck being broken. Buck's back was broken and he died.

Another Accident.

Another accident, in which 30 persons were hurt, occurred while the first lap of the race was on. Several sections of circus seats gave way, and spectators were shunted into a huddle at the bottom.

Four sustained broken legs, among them being a daughter of Senator Lorimer, Mrs. Ray Graham, but the others escaped with cuts and bruises.

TEN DEAD IN MOTOR CRASH

Six Women Among Those Who Fall Victims to Wreck.

Newcastle, Eng.—Ten persons were killed, among them six women, when a large motor car carrying 33 passengers ran away on a hill and collided with a tree. The car was occupied by members of the Consett Co-operative society's choir, who were going to a singing contest.

While descending a steep hill the brakes broke and the car in a moment got out of control. It was running at terrific speed when it struck the tree and was smashed to pieces.

THE MARKETS

Cincinnati Grain Market.

Flour—Winter patent \$3.90a4.15, family \$2.70a2.80, low grade \$2.40a2.50, hard patent \$5a5.45, do fancy \$4.25a4.60. Wheat—No. 2 red 90a92c, No. 3 red 85a89c, No. 4 red 74a83c. Corn—No. 2 white 65a66c, No. 3 white 65a66c, No. 2 yellow 66a66c, No. 3 yellow 65a66c, No. 2 mixed 66a66c, No. 3 mixed 65a66c. Oats—No. 2 white 42a42c, standard white 42a42c, No. 3 white 42a42c.

Cincinnati Live Stock.

Cattle—Shippers \$5.50a6.65, butcher steers, extra \$5.90a6, good to choice \$5a5.85, heifers, extra \$5.60a5.75, good to choice \$4.60a5.50, cows, extra \$4.75a5, good to choice \$3.65a4.65, canners \$1a2.50. Bulls—Bologna \$3.50a4.15, extra \$4.25a4.35. Calves—Extra \$8, fair to good \$7a7.75, common and large \$3a7. Hogs—Good to choice packers and butchers \$7.70a7.80, mixed packers \$7.40a7.75, common to choice heavy fat sows, \$4.50a6.00, pigs (110 lbs and less \$3 a6.50. Sheep—Extra \$3.25, good to choice \$2.50a3.15. Lambs—Extra \$7.

Cincinnati Miscellaneous.

Poultry—Hens 11c, spring chickens 15c, ducks 8c, turkeys 16c, geese 5a7c. Eggs—Prime firsts 18c, firsts 17c. Butter—Creamery extra 28c, firsts 24c, dairy, fancy 18c. Apples—Yellow, 75a90c bu, home grown 50a75c bu. Carrots—Home grown 15c a dozen. Celery—Michigan \$1.25a1.50 crate. Eggplants—50c doz. Honey—12a12c a lb. Lemons—California, 30a3.75. Onions—Home grown \$1.75a2 a bbl. Oranges—\$4.25a5.50 box. Potatoes—Eastern, 3a5a1 a bbl.

DANIEL AND HIS COMPANIONS

Sunday School Lesson for Sept. 10, 1911
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Daniel 1:3-20.
MEMORY VERSES. 3, 9.
GOLDEN TEXT.—"It is good neither to eat flesh, nor drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth."—Rom. 14:21.

TIME.—B. C. 605-4. The third year of King Jehoiakim (Lesson VII). The accession year of Nebuchadnezzar, when Daniel was carried captive to Babylon. The next year is called his first year.

PERIOD.—Three years, B. C. 605-4-603-2, on Nebuchadnezzar's return to Egypt after defeating the armies of Egypt.

PLACE.—Babylon on the Euphrates. Before his captivity Daniel lived in Jerusalem. PLACE IN THE HISTORY.—3 Kings 24:1-2; 2 Chron. 36:5-8.

PROPHETS.—Jeremiah and Habakkuk were prophesying at Jerusalem when Daniel was carried away, and Ezekiel was his contemporary in Babylon, but not in the city of Babylon. He was on the river Chebar, southeast of the city.

At the time of this lesson the two great world powers were in deadly conflict. The Egyptian army under Necho had marched toward Babylon as far as Carchemish on the Euphrates. On the other hand Nabopolassar with the assistance of the Scythians had conquered the Assyrians, and destroyed Nineveh, the capital, B. C. 606. The Babylonians marched up the Euphrates and met the Egyptian army at Carchemish, and defeated them. Nabopolassar, king of Babylon, sent his son Nebuchadnezzar on to Jerusalem, who besieged that city. Jeremiah speaks of the siege as in 604, Jehoiakim's fourth year, probably in the early part, so that a difference in the period covered by the Babylonian and the Jewish years would account for the variation. The last part of 606 is treated as Nebuchadnezzar's accession year, and 604 his first year as king.

At this time Nabopolassar died and Nebuchadnezzar hastened back to Babylon, taking with him a number of captives including Daniel and his three companions, from royal or princely families, either as hostages or persons whom he could train for his official service.

The names of the four young princes were all compounded with the name of God. Daniel—God is my judge; Hannaniah—Jehovah is gracious; Mishael—This is as God; Ashraiah—Jehovah is a helper. Their new names were compounded with those of royalty or of idols. Daniel was named Belteshazzar, favored of Bel or Beltis, the great Babylonian god and goddess. The custom of changing names continues up to this day; any change from Mohammedan to Christian, or the reverse, being accompanied by a change of name. These four were selected from among the captives on account of their noble descent, talent and promise of ability, to be trained in the language and literature of the Chaldeans, to be trusted officers.

When these young men were selected for their future career, several things were appointed for their training, like the training of young men now in professional schools, after college graduation. Their names were changed, as noted above, so that, at least officially, they would be in harmony with the administration, and not known distinctively as Jews. They were to be trained in court customs and ways, doubtless with other young men of heathen morals and religion. They were given luxurious foods such as the king ate, and costly wines such as the king drank.

Now here was a strenuous test of the faith, the courage and the self-control of the young men. The eating of the king's food would be a 'breaking' of the Jewish law as to food, and thus be a repudiating of the religion of the true God. The dietary would almost certainly comprise articles of food, such as the flesh of swine, hares, etc., which the law interdicted to the Israelites.

The young men were greatly favored by having a friend at court. God had brought Daniel into favor and tender love; had made him to find kindness and compassion. God had made Daniel lovable, giving him attractiveness of person and wisdom of mind; moreover, the Holy Spirit had doubtless moved directly upon the heart of Ashpenaz, turning him toward Daniel. All true love and friendship are inspired by God.

Said Daniel to Melzar: "Give us pulse to eat." Rather, vegetable food in general; there is no reason for restricting the Hebrew word used to leguminous fruits, such as beans and peas, which is what the term "pulse" properly denotes. "And dater to drink instead of the wine." They began the simple life.

The result of the test was better physical condition, countenances fairer, fatter in flesh. The simple life brought better bodily health, more beauty, greater strength and activity, all that was needed for the best work and the highest joy, of which the body is capable.

Every trainer in athletics in all our colleges throughout the land will confirm this fact, and acts upon it.

Therefore stood they before the king, were the personal advisers, and among the leading officers of the kingdom. All officers and servants stood when in the presence of the monarch. He found them ten times better than all the magicians and astrologers. The magicians were the learned class, the scribes, the priestly class. "The astrologers," reasoners from the stars, were the scientific men, versed in magic and occult science.



W. B. CORSET STEELS

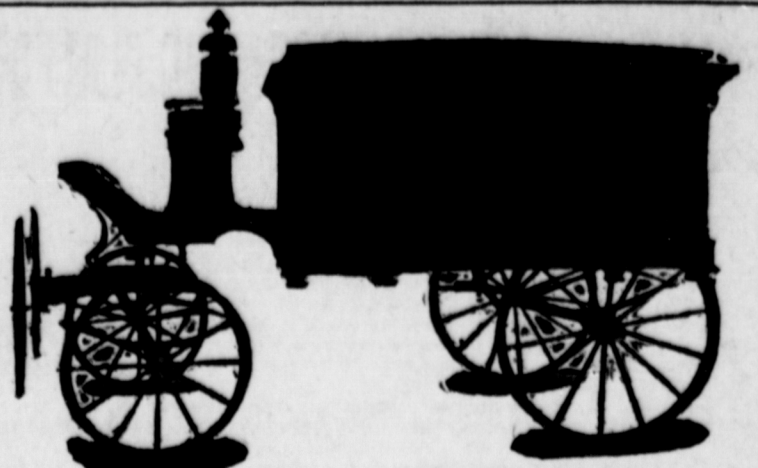
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This latest **W. B.** accomplishment again emphasizes the superiority of the **W. B.** product.

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You pay less

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R. H. CHRISMAN

Undertaking and Embalming

A Complete Line of Modern Funeral Supplies.
SPECIAL SERVICE DAY OR NIGHT.
Day Phone 26 Night 46

LOCAL PAGE

NEWS OF BEREA AND VICINITY, GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST,
DENTIST
CITY PHONE 183
OFFICE OVER RACKET STORE

DAN H. BRECK
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance
Phone 505 Richmond, Ky.

Look for Welch's ad. in regard to the Junior Contest.

Miss Stella Adams was at home, Sunday.

Mrs. Beckley and Mrs. Goodrich of Lexington were guests of Mrs. Maggie Robinson, last week.

Mr. Allison Honeycutt and sister of North Carolina are visiting their sisters who attended school here last year and are remaining thru vacation.

Miss Carrie Woods and Mrs. Jennie Baker were in town last week.

Mr. J. W. VanWinkle of Mt. Vernon was in town, Sunday.

Doctor Scott McGuire is visiting friends here.

Miss Estella Bicknell was home over Sunday.

Mrs. Sallie Baker and daughter, Mrs. Watts, were visiting Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan Baker, at Narrow Gap last week.

Mr. L. A. Pettus was called to Somerset, Saturday, to attend the funeral of a relative, Mrs. Anna Pettus.

Miss Myrna Walker is in Berea for a few days before taking her position at Richmond.

The Junior Contest is now on at Welch's. The best thing that ever happened in Berea for the boys and girls.

Mr. R. H. Chrisman moved into the house on Richmond Street vacated by Mrs. Ellis.

Mr. Joe Brannaman has bought the property vacated by Mr. Chrisman and expects to move soon.

Mr. Ellis Hart of Cleveland who is ill, is here at the home of his mother, Mrs. W. H. Bicknell.

Miss Nellie Coe returned, Saturday, from her visit at Williamsburg.

Mr. Jas. Azbill is being visited by his sister from Alabama.

Miss Ethel Azbill of Richmond is visiting her sister, Mrs. Wm. Moore. Charles Long was in Richmond, Monday, on business.

Miss Grace Cornelius was in London last week attending the fair.

Mr. A. S. Gott has purchased the restaurant run by Charles Long this summer on the corner of Main and Center Streets and will continue business there.

Prof. C. D. Lewis and family have been visiting relatives in Pulaski Co., for the past week.

WEDDING PRESENTS

The Finest Line of Wedding Rings Ever Shown in Berea in Gold, Gold-filled, Sterling Silver, Cut Glass

The Racket Store
ENGRAVING FREE

WANTED:—Boys and girls at Welch's—see the ad. about the Junior Contest.

Mr. Stanley VanWinkle of Cleveland, Ohio, was in town for a day or two at the first of the week.

Mr. Maynard Lewis has a light case of typhoid.

Miss May Harrison left this week for Fairfax, South Dakota, where she will teach for the coming year.

Mabel and Ray Johnson of Silver Creek spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Spink.

Mrs. William Bell and daughter, of Louisville, are spending a month at the Tavern.

Mr. Clark Wilson's mother, of Owsley County, is visiting relatives in town, this week.

Mrs. Davison, of Norfolk, Virginia, is enjoying a few days visit with her son, Waldo Davison, who has been in Berea since last summer.

The Editor and family are spending a short vacation with friends and relatives at his old home at Barbourville, in the mountains of southeastern Kentucky, where he expects to find rest from the busy cares of the Editor's desk and receive new thoughts for The Citizen's readers for another year.

Mr. E. L. Roberts, Supt. of the College Printing Department, has returned from a short vacation which was spent at Niagara Falls and with relatives and friends in Northeastern Ohio.

A letter from Dr. and Mrs. Cowley announces that they have had one of the most refreshing outings at Thousand Islands Park, they have ever had. They left the Park, Aug. 25, for Ohio, where the Doctor will attend surgical clinics in Cleveland for a few days before returning to Berea, Sept. 1.

Mrs. Ellis has moved to the house vacated by Prof. Lewis on Estill St.

Prof. Seale is spending a few days at Lincoln Institute, near Shelbyville, installing the sewerage system planned for them by Messrs. Dick and Seale.

Mr. W. B. Davison returned, Monday, from Shelbyville where he has been working for a few weeks.

Miss Katherine Dick spent last week with Miss Myrna Walker at Dayton, Ky., and with grandparents at Hamilton, Ohio.

Mr. J. C. Bowman, who is engaged in Extension work in North Carolina and Tennessee, was in town this week and brings favorable reports for a large number of students from his field, this year.

Mr. D. N. Welch and son, Ernest, are visiting relatives in Nickelsville, Virginia.

Mrs. Edward Fothergill has been visiting at Dr. Bryant's at London, for the past week.

Mrs. Dager starts this week on her journey to meet Mr. Dager, but will stop over at Cincinnati for a few weeks.

Miss Ethel E. Todd returned from Chautauqua, Friday, and is again ready to greet the students at the Registrar's office.

Mrs. Todd and Mr. and Mrs. Osborne returned from Chautauqua, N. Y., Wednesday.

Misses Grace and Lucy Farmer have just returned from a week's visit with friends near London.

Miss Florence Yates is visiting relatives near Speedwell.

Miss Editha L. Speer has returned from her vacation, spent with relatives in Oklahoma.

Prof. Marsh and son, Wilson, are off for a visit in Clay County. Mr. Taylor returned from a very pleasant visit in company with Prof. Smith at Manchester, where the latter was formerly engaged in educational work.

See Wyatt and Cornelius' ad. on 4th page.

President Frost's blue flag appeared, Thursday morning, in front of the Library, indicating that he was in his office to meet callers as usual at 10 o'clock.

He is to speak at the Educational Picnic at Mallory Springs, next Saturday.

A musical recital by Berea's most talented musicians will be given at

the Baptist church, on Sept. 5th under the auspices of the Woman's Missionary Union.

EDUCATIONAL PICNIC

MALLORY SPRINGS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2

Several Schools and families will meet at Mallory Springs for a Basket Picnic next Saturday.

Music by the Big Victrola, and solos by Prof. Rigby and Miss Ambrose.

Address by President Frost. Everybody come. Dinner at 12 sharp, followed by concert and speech.



WHO WILL WIN THIS DANDY FOOT BALL?

Several of the boys and girls who were late entering the **COLE'S JUNIOR CONTEST** have more votes to their credit than those who entered early. You can yet win one of the splendid prizes we offer in the contest.

We want every boy and girl to try to win a prize. It is great fun if you enter in the right spirit.

How Would You Like to Win this Splendid Foot Ball?

COME IN AND GET A COLE'S JUNIOR BUTTON

Go to
Cole's
Junior Girl
or Boy (257-4)

WELCH'S

Come and
Register
Your
Name

For Good Clothing,

Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes,

Men's, Women's and Children's Furnishings

BUY FROM

RHODUS & HAYES

MAIN ST.

THE QUALITY STORE

BEREA, KY.

PUBLIC SPEAKING

The Honorable Edwin P. Morrow will speak in Richmond on Sept. 9th, at one o'clock in the interest of the Republican candidate and Platform.

BEST BARGAINS

Best Bargains that have ever been offered in farms, beautiful building lots, houses and lots, and first class business lots. We can suit the purchaser in almost any kind of property he wants, as the above have been carefully selected in the most desirable parts of the town. We can sell you a farm of a few acres near town for a small amount of money, or, anything from this up to a first class Blue Grass farm.

If you have any notion of becoming interested in a beautiful location at, or near Berea, it will certainly be to your interest to call and see or write to

Wyatt and Cornelius,
Real Estate Rooms No. 1, 2 and 10,
Berea Bank and Trust Co., Building,
Berea, Ky.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

(Continued from first page)

in the Senate even for the two remaining years of Senator Frye's term.

As in Maine so it is in some other states and it is much to be regretted that the best men often refuse to answer the call to public duty.

STORM VISITS SOUTHERN CITIES

Following the drought over the country comes the storm on Aug. 29, which floods Charleston, S. C., and Savannah, Ga. Fifteen persons are known to be dead, many injured, while others are missing.

The town has not suffered so much since the clycone of 1885, the damages in Charleston being more than \$1,000,000, while damages at other points are not known owing to communication being broken.

IN OUR OWN STATE

(Continued from first page)

Eastern Kentucky has long suffered for a lack of this representation which was justly due them. Because of taxation without representation our forefathers banded together in defiance of England then it is not to be wondered at that Powers and Edwards should join hands in the interests of their people nor that the newspapers should appear in the rank and file with the people in the battle for representative government.

HISTORICAL GLEANINGS

(Continued from first page)

so indispensable in war and yet so scarce in Kentucky. Col. George Slaughter had asked the committee of safety of the Colony of Pennsylvania for the right to purchase gunpowder and the committee's reply is as follows:

"In Committee of Safety. The Board being informed by enquiry of the Honorable Peyton Randolph that the application of Col. Geo. Slaughter for leave to purchase gunpowder for the use of the new settlement in Virginia on Kentucky is a necessity for the protection of a number of families, they being not able to provide themselves elsewhere, have agreed to permit their purchasing one hundred pounds weight at Yorktown, in the province, if the Committee of that place should see fit to spare the same.

By order of B. Franklin, President. Philadelphia, Sept. 7, 1775."

A subscription seems to have been taken to buy the powder, the following persons contributing:

Col. Thomas Slaughter, £3; William Noble, 12s.; William Bradford, 18s.; Robert Slaughter, £1 16s.; William Fisher, £1 10s.; Lawrence Slaughter, £1; James Slaughter, £2; Francis Slaughter, £1; Gabriel Jones, £1; Gabriel Long, £2 6s.; Thomas Slaughter Jr., £1 10s.; John Leavitt, £1 6s.

This money was entrusted to John Wharton to buy the powder at Yorktown if the committee would allow.

The willingness and good feeling of that Committee is seen in the following act:

"Col. George Slaughter, having applied to the Committee at Yorktown, (Penn.) for some powder and produced a certificate from the Committee of Safety of the Province, we (notwithstanding the present scarcity of gunpowder and the unhappy state of public affairs.) Considering the dangerous state of the frontiers, have spared him one quarter each of gun powder and hope that other committees will grant him such quantities of ammunition as their circumstances will admit of. Yorktown, Sept. 9, 1775.

Thomas Hartley,
Michael Swope,
John Houston,
Bulg. Schuyler."

J. R. Robertson.

Her Hopeful Disposition. "Women," remarked Jones, "are naturally more hopeful than men." "Yes," agreed Smith, "there's my wife, for instance, every time she buys fish she asks the shopman if they are fresh. I suppose she hopes that some day he'll say no."—Stray Stories.

Main St. **W. I. DOOLEY** Berea, Ky.

SERIAL STORY

ELUSIVE ISABEL

By
JACQUES FUTRELLE

Illustrations by M. KETNER

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SYNOPSIS.

Count di Rosini, the Italian ambassador, is at dinner with diplomats when a messenger summons him to the embassy, where a beautiful young woman asks for a ticket to the embassy ball. The ticket is made out in the name of Miss Isabel Thorne. Chief Campbell of the secret service, and Mr. Grimm, his head detective, are warned that a plot is brewing in Washington, and Grimm goes to the state hall for information. His attention is called to Miss Isabel Thorne, who with her companion, disappears. A shot is heard and Senor Alvarez of the Mexican legation is found wounded. Grimm is assured Miss Thorne did it; he visits her, demanding knowledge of the affair, and arrests Pietro Petrozinni. Miss Thorne visits an old bomb-maker, and they discuss a wonderful experiment. Fifty thousand dollars is stolen from the office of Senor Rodriguez, the minister from Venezuela, and while detectives are investigating the robbery Miss Thorne appears as a guest of the legation. Grimm accuses her of the theft; the money is restored, but a new mystery occurs in the disappearance of Monsieur Boissac, the French ambassador. Elusive Miss Thorne reappears, bearing a letter which states that the ambassador has been kidnapped and demanding ransom. The ambassador returns and again strangely disappears. Later he is rescued from an old house in the suburbs.

CHAPTER XVI.

Letters From Jail.

For two weeks Signor Pietro Petrozinni, known to the Secret Service as an unaccredited agent of the Italian government, and the self-confessed assassin of Senor Alvarez of the Mexican legation, had been taking his ease in a cell. He had been formally arraigned and committed without bail to await the result of the bullet wound which had been inflicted upon the diplomatist from Mexico at the German Embassy Ball, and, since then, undisturbed and apparently careless of the outcome, he had spent his time in reading and smoking. He had answered questions with only a curt yes or no when he deigned to answer them at all; and there had been no callers or inquiries for him. He had abruptly declined a suggestion of counsel.

Twice each day, morning and night, he had asked a question of the jailer who brought his simple meals.

"How is Senor Alvarez?"

"He is still in a critical condition." The answer was always the same.

Whereupon the secret agent would return to his reading with not a shadow of uneasiness or concern on his face.

Occasionally there came a courteous little note from Miss Thorne, which he read without emotion, afterward casting them aside or tearing them up. He never answered them. And then one day there came another note which, for no apparent reason, seemed to stir him from his lethargy. Outwardly it was like all the others, but when Senor Petrozinni scanned the sheet his eyes lighted strangely, and he stood staring down at it as though to hide a sudden change of expression in his face. His gaze was concentrated on two small smudges of ink where, it seemed, the pen had scratched as Miss Thorne had signed her name.

The guard stood at the barred door for a moment, then started to turn away. The prisoner stopped him with a quick gesture.

"Oh, Guard, may I have a glass of milk, please?" he asked. "No ice. I prefer it tepid."

He thrust a small coin between the bars; the guard accepted it and passed on. Then, still standing at the door, the prisoner read the note again:

"My Dear Friend:
"I understand, from an indirect source, that there has been a marked improvement in Senor Alvarez's condition, and I am hastening to send you the good news. There is every hope that within a short while, if he continues to improve, we can arrange a ball band, and you will be free until the time of trial, anyway."

"Might it not be well for you to consult an attorney at once? Drop me a line to let me know you received this."

Sincerely,
"ISABEL THORNE."

Finally the prisoner tossed the note on a tiny table in a corner of his cell, and resumed his reading. After a time, the guard returned with the milk.

"Would it be against the rules for me to write an answer to this?" queried Signor Petrozinni, and he indicated the note.

"Certainly not," was the reply.

"If I might trouble you, then, for pen and ink and paper?" suggested the signor and he smiled a little. "Believe me, I would prefer to get them for myself."

"I guess that's right," the guard grinned good-naturedly.

Again he went away and the prisoner sat thoughtfully sipping the milk. He took half of it, then lighted a cigarette, puffed it once or twice and permitted the light to die. After a little

there came again the platter of the guard's feet on the cement pavement, and the writing materials were thrust through the bars.

"Thank you," said the prisoner. The guard went on, with a nod, and a moment later the signor heard the clangor of a steel door down the corridor as it was closed and locked. He leaned forward in his chair with half-closed eyes, listening for a long time, then rose and noiselessly approached the cell door. Again he listened intently, after which he resumed his seat. He tossed away the cigarette he had and lighted a fresh one, afterward holding the note over the flame of the match. Here and there, where the paper charred in the heat, a letter or word stood out from the bare whiteness of the paper, and finally a message complete appeared between the innocuous ink-written lines. The prisoner read it greedily:

"Am privately informed there is little chance of Alvarez's recovery. Shall I arrange escape for you, or have ambassador intercede? Would advise former, as the other might take months, and meeting to sign treaty alliance would be dangerously delayed."

Signor Petrozinni permitted the sputtering flame to ignite the paper, and thoughtfully watched the blaze destroy it. The last tiny scrap dropped on the floor, burned out, and he crushed the ashes under his heel. Then he began to write:

"My Dear Miss Thorne:

"Many thanks for your courteous little note. I am delighted to know of the improvement in Senor Alvarez's condition. I had hoped that my impulsive act in shooting him would not end in a tragedy. Please keep me informed of any further change in his condition. As yet I do not see the necessity of consulting an attorney, but later I may be compelled to do so."

"Respectfully,

"PIETRO PETROZINNI."

This done the secret agent carefully cleaned the ink from the pen, wiping it dry with his handkerchief, then thrust it into the half empty glass of milk. The fluid clung to the steel nib thinly; he went on writing with it, between the lines of ink:

"I am in no danger. I hold credentials to United States, which, when presented, will make me responsible only to the Italian government as special



The Prisoner Read It Greedily.

cial envoy, according to international law. Arrange escape for one week from tonight; use any money necessary. Make careful arrangements for the test and signing of compact for two nights after."

Again the prisoner cleaned the steel nib, after which he put it back in the bottle of ink, leaving it there. He waved the sheet of paper back and forth to dry it, and at last scrutinized it minutely, standing under the light from the high-up window of his cell. Letter by letter the milk evaporated, leaving the sheet perfectly clean and white except for the ink-written message. This sheet he folded, placed in an envelope, and addressed.

Later the guard passed along the corridor, and Signor Petrozinni thrust the letter out to him.

"Be good enough to post that, please," he requested. "It isn't sealed. I don't know if your prison rules require you to read the letters that go out. If so, read it, or have it read, then seal it."

For answer the guard dampened the flap of the envelope, sealed it, thrust it into his pocket and passed on. The secret agent sat down again, and slipped his milk meditatively.

One hour later Mr. Grimm, accompanied by Johnson, came out of a photographer's dark room in Pennsylvania Avenue with a developed negative which he sat on a rack to dry. At the end of another hour he was sitting at his desk studying, under a magnifying glass, a finished print of the negative. Word by word he was writing on a slip of paper what his magnifying glass gave him and so,

Central African Tree.
A remarkable tree has been discovered about the region of Lake Chad, Africa. Its power of increase in every way is remarkable. In a few months an extensive tract of land, we read, became an impenetrable forest. In one season it is said to grow to the height of from four to five meters; in other words, from 13 to over 16 feet.

Its foliage is said to resemble the mimosa and its branches are thorny. The wood can be cut into planks, and the natives work it up into canoes. The Tilho mission has utilized the wood for making tables and doors.

Birds' Nest Soup.
Old books of travel represent the Asiatics as putting the nests into soups and stews. This is entirely erroneous. The birds which make these

curiously enough, it came to pass that Miss Thorne and Chief Campbell of the Secret Service were reading the hidden, milk-written message at almost the identical moment.

"Johnson got Petrozinni's letter from the postman," Mr. Grimm was explaining. "I opened it, photographed it, sealed it again and remailed it. There was not more than half an hour's delay; and Miss Thorne can not possibly know of it." He paused a moment. "It's an odd thing that writing such as that is absolutely invisible to the naked eye, and yet when photographed becomes decipherable in the negative."

"What do you make of it?" Mr. Campbell asked. The guileless blue eyes were alive with eagerness.

"Well, he's right, of course, about not being in danger," said Mr. Grimm. "If he came with credentials as special envoy this government must respect them, even if Senor Alvarez dies, and leave it to his own government to punish him. If we were officially aware that he has such credentials I doubt if we would have the right to keep him confined; we would merely have to hand him over to the Italian embassy and demand his punishment. And, of course, all that makes him more dangerous than ever."

"Yes, I know that," said the chief a little impatiently. "But who is this man?"

"Who is this man?" Mr. Grimm repeated as if surprised at the question. "I was looking for Prince Benedetto d'Abruzzi, of Italy. I have found him."

Mr. Campbell's clock-like brain ticked over the situation in detail.

"It's like this," Mr. Grimm elucidated. "He has credentials which he knows will free him if he is forced to present them, but I imagine they were given him more for protection in an emergency like this than for introducing him to our government. As the matter stands he can't afford to discover himself by using those credentials, and yet, if the Latin compact is signed, he must be free. Remember, too, that he is accredited from three countries—Italy, France and Spain." He was silent for a moment. "Naturally his escape from prison would preserve his incognito, and at the same time permit him to sign the compact."

There was silence for a long time. "I believe the situation is without precedent," said Mr. Campbell slowly. "The special envoy of three great powers held for attempted—"

"Officially we are not aware of his purpose, or his identity," Mr. Grimm reminded him. "If he escaped it would clarify the situation tremendously."

"If he escaped!" repeated Mr. Campbell musingly.

"But, of course, the compact would not be signed, at least in this country," Mr. Grimm went on tentatively. Mr. Campbell gazed straight into the listless eyes of the young man for a minute or more and gradually full understanding came home to him. Finally he nodded his head.

"Use your own judgment, Mr. Grimm," he directed.

CHAPTER XVII.

A Call on the Warden.

The restful silence of night lay over the great prison. Here and there in the grim corridors a guard dozed in the glare of an electric light; and in the office, too, a desk light glimmered where the warden sat at his desk, poring over a report. Once he glanced up at the clock—it was five minutes of eleven—and then he went on with his reading.

After a little the silence was broken by the whirr of the clock and the first sharp stroke of the hour; and at just that moment the door from the street opened and a man entered. He was rather tall and slender, and a sinister black mask hid his face from the quickly raised eyes of the warden. For a bare fraction of a second the two men stared at each other, then, instinctively, the warden's right hand moved toward the open drawer of his desk where a revolver lay, and his left toward several electrically connected levers. The intruder noted both gestures, and, unarmed himself, stood silent. The warden was first to speak.

"Well, what is it?"

"You have a prisoner here, Pietro Petrozinni," was the reply, in a pleasant voice. "I have come to demand his release."

The warden's right hand was raised above the desk top, and the revolver in it clicked warningly.

"You have come to demand his release, eh?" he queried. He still sat motionless, with his eyes fixed on the black mask. "How did you pass the outside guard?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

nests are, among other materials, long strands of tough, whitish seaweed, the strands forming the outer shell or basket of the nest, and by their stickiness assist in securing it to the rock.

By the time the birds have emigrated, these bits of seaweed are washed clean by rains and are dried in the sun. Then is when they are extracted by Chinese gatherers and made into parcels for sale.

They form strips about eight inches long, somewhat of the appearance of Iceland moss, light, shiny, translucent and of no positive taste.

Peace of Mind.

A tranquil heart is the life of the flesh, but envy is the rottenness of the bones.—Proverbs of Solomon xiv. 30.

SOMETHING for the LITTLE ONES

TOY FOR TESTING THE LUNGS

Weight is Wound Up as Wind Wheel Is Blown Around—Markings Indicate Relative Strength.

A device for testing the lung capacity that can be made at home has been designed by a Delaware man. A long piece of strong wire is bent to form a handle. One end of the wire is then bent at right angles to the handle, to form a shaft, and the other end is run for a short distance parallel to the shaft and then bent down and terminated in a loop. On the inner end of the shaft a spool with blades in it, to form a wind wheel, is journaled. On the outer end of the



Lung Testing Toy.

shaft is another spool to which a cord is fastened. The cord supports a little wooden ball. To test the lungs the device is held in front of the face and the wind wheel is blown around. As it revolves it winds up the cord. As there are markings on the cord to indicate how much is wound up the relative lung strength of the people using the apparatus can readily be determined.

ATHLETIC SUIT VERY USEFUL

Bloomers Under Skirt, Which Can Be Fastened Out of the Way—Convenient for Bicycle Riding.

Most girls prefer bloomers for wear in bathing or while indulging in other athletic exercises, but do not care to walk around in them. For their benefit a California man has designed a



Useful Athletic Suit.

costume which combines both bloomers and skirt, but which provides for fastening the latter article out of the way. The skirt has a front flap which can be opened and fastened up to the waist, leaving the lower limbs free in the bifurcated garments and permitting much greater freedom of movement. The other part of the skirt is sewed fast to the seams of the bloomers and when the wearer is swimming for instance, helps keep her afloat. This costume is also a convenient one for cycling, as the skirt can be fastened up when she dismounts. The waistband of the costume is of elastic dimensions.

YOUTH AND AGE.

I asked my pa a simple thing. "Where holes in doughnuts go." Pa read his paper then he said: "Oh, you're too young to know."

I asked my ma about the wind. "Why can't you see it blow?" Ma thought a moment, then she said: "Oh, you're too young to know."

Now, why on earth do you suppose they went and liked me so? Ma asked. "Where is that jam?" I said. "Oh, I'm too young to know."

Way to Open Pea Pod.

Little Ruth, aged four, was visiting in the country. One day she saw her grandmother opening some pods and asked what they were. "They are peas for your dinner, my dear," was the reply.

A couple of days later the old lady was doing the same thing again, when Ruth said: "Grandma, may I help unbutton the peas?"

Thinking of Himself.

Little Elmer was riding on a hobby horse with a playmate. He was on the horse's neck, and did not feel comfortable. After a moment's reflection he said:

"Whille, I think if one of us gets off I could ride better."

NOW MIND!



Give me your paw, old fellow. That's right. Be a good dog, and mind on sight. After the lesson we'll both have fun; I'll take you off for a splendid run.

ORIGIN OF WEDDING RINGS

According to Ancient Ritual Husband Began by Placing Band on Thumb and Next Three Fingers.

According to the ancient ritual in marriage, the husband began the ring business by placing it upon the bride's thumb and putting it successively on the next two fingers, pronouncing for each one a person of the Trinity; with a final amen when the fourth finger was reached, and there the ring remained.

The Greek church ritual directs that the ring be placed upon the right hand. Puritan influence sought to abolish the ring as a vain and heathen emblem, but the sweet old fashion of giving and taking emblem, "for our love's sake," yet remains to us.

Betrothal or engagement rings vary in fashion nowadays and always depend, or should, on the purse of the donor. Where there are no limitations of this sort his taste, if it be perfect, will lead him to choose a diamond solitaire, and of the best he can afford, a small and pure blue-white stone being altogether preferable to a large stone. Some prefer a ring set with three stones, generally a sapphire set between two diamonds. Others select a ruby or an emerald, which signifies promise of happiness.

Few persons choose pearls for an engagement ring, as pearls are supposed to typify tears. They are also too perishable to become emblems of love, which, in its first glow, at least, is always understood to be indestructible. Their beauty is very precarious, being dimmed or "aged," as the lapidary expresses it, by contact with impure air, while acid annihilates them completely.

WHY LITTLE STARS TWINKLE

British Scientist Says Phenomena is Chiefly Effect Produced in Atmosphere on Waves of Light.

Perhaps you remember that in youth some kindly elder soul took you into the darkness of some glorious summer night and pointed out the stars and planets, telling you glibly enough that the unwinning star overhead was a planet, while "that blue one down there which twinkles" was a star. The fact that planets shone only or mainly with reflected light, while the stars "burned," was supposed to explain the twinkling, as against the steadfast radiance. Even this young illusion is dispelled by a British scientist, who says:

"The twinkling of the stars is chiefly an effect produced in our atmosphere upon the waves of light. It is due to currents and strata of air of different densities intermingling and floating past each other, through which the light passes to the eye. It is seen much more in cold than in warm weather, and near the horizon more than overhead. The same effect may be seen by looking out of a window over a hot radiator, or at a candle held on the other side of a hot stove, so that one must look through a body of highly heated air at the candle flame. The flame will be seen to waver and quiver. The various layers of air at different densities and in motion. Rapid twinkling of the stars is a sign of a change of weather."

A QUESTION.



"I say, gran'pa, how d'you know just how far up to wash your face?"

Conundrums.

Mr. James met three tramps this morning. To the first he gave five cents, to the second ten cents and to the third ten cents. What time was it? Do you all give up? It is easy enough to see that it was a quarter to three.

In the days when Dan Rice was at the height of his fame as a horse-back rider he rode half a score of careering horses at once. What time was it then? Going on ten, of course.

HOME TOWN HELPS

ALL CLASSES AID IN WORK

Many Cities Devoting Energy and Vast Sums to Cause of Civic Improvement.

It is one of the practically hopeful phenomena in cities making effort to become prosperous and comfortable, here and in Europe, that the work is not in the hands merely of art societies and "beautifiers," but in the hands of boards of trade, chambers of commerce, taxpayers and merchants' associations, shippers, manufacturers. Boston felt itself declining, not as an American Athens, but as a well-kept the report which stirred up her business men speak for itself.

"The foundation of convenient thoroughfares incidentally creates sites for important buildings. Are the court house and symphony hall, Horticultural hall and the Conservatory of Music and the Christian Science temple placed where they show to the best advantage? How much they might have added to the city if they occupied monumental sites!"

"Our report offers some suggestions for street changes that will create monumental sites, as well as for cutting streets through waste and deserted districts near the city centers, and for the profitable expansion of the city—expansion that might bring dead land into activity, raise taxable values, increase the use of the water front or harbor, and thus add to the riches of the city."

"The fever for municipal improvement has also reached South America and we are told that in Rio Janeiro they are not only building fine docks and improving the harbor, but that a space of two and a half miles long and three hundred feet wide has been appropriated through the settled city from water to water for a boulevard one hundred feet wide and over a mile long. The sale of the one hundred feet on either side is said to have paid for the whole improvement. In the short space of eighteen months the city constructed this beautiful avenue and gained an enormous amount of taxable property."

"In Formosa the Japanese are planning a capital. Mr. Hashima, the architect who has the design in hand, has recommended the essential principles of the original plan of Washington."

"Those American cities which have had time to think are devoting energy and vast sums of money to work of this or of similar character. They find that municipal improvement not only tends to their own convenience, but also to attract strangers and to directly contribute toward a city's material prosperity."

PLEAS FOR THE PLAYGROUND

Boys and Girls of the Cities Should Have Their Public Places of Recreation.

Herr Froebel, in "The Education of Man," says:

"Every town should have its own common playground for the boys. Glorious result would come from this for the entire community. For at this period games, whenever it is feasible, are common, and thus develop the feeling and desire for community, and the laws and requirements of community. The boy tries to see himself in his companions, to feel himself in them, to weigh and measure himself with their help. Thus the games directly influence and educate the boy for life, awaken and cultivate many civil and moral virtues."

From the eastern part of our country comes an eloquent plea for the tendent of playgrounds at Pittsburgh, tentent of playgrounds at Pittsburgh, writes: "From the juvenile court from prisons, from hospitals, from students of social evils, from every department of science devoted to the study of man, comes the warning that in our day, as in no other day, the world has yet seen, we need in our great cities to give heed to the nature and spirit of childhood and youth and to the right of the people to happiness. Society has not so much forgotten as it has failed to realize in these strenuous days of materialism how much modern city and social conditions are making void for many a fundamental tenet of our national creed. In the boys and girls of the streets, in the delinquent, the fallen, the outcast, the unsuccessful and the misfits there is the same hunger for happiness that is our own. But if that hunger must be satisfied in the one or two or three-roomed home of the tenement, in the street, nickelodeon, cheap theater, saloon or public dance hall, or not at all, who can wonder at individual ruin or social disaster?"

Beautifying the Home.

While critics have been calling loudly for something true and original in American architecture, there has been quietly developing a type that is really both new and artistic, says Charles M. Cheney in the House Beautiful. Discarding the restrictions of tradition, a strong and virile style founded on the best principles of composition and design is asserting itself in the small house. Beauty is arrived at through the simple elements of construction.

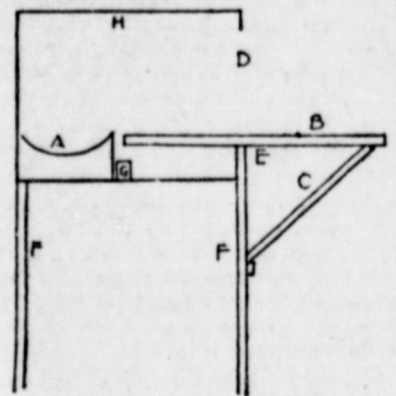
POULTRY

DANISH POULTRY TRAP NEST

System Commonly Used in Denmark to Improve Laying Qualities of Fowls Is Shown Herewith.

The trap nest most commonly used by Danish poultry keepers, who have adopted this system very largely for improving the laying qualities of their fowls, is shown in the illustration. The nest, which may be built in sets or even in two tiers, stands upon legs, F F, two feet from the ground. The nest, A, can be placed either at the back of the box, as shown in the cut, or at one side of the trap. If used as a single nest the top, H, may be hinged, so that the hen can be taken out that way.

When a hen wishes to enter she flies on to the lighting board, B, which is about three inches narrower than the entrance, leaving 1 1/2 inches clear space on each side. She walks along it to the rear, and in so doing tips the board which is hung on the pivot, E, down an inch or two to the stop, G. This raises the further end of the lighting board and releases the hinged support, C, which drops down and



A Simple Trap Nest.

raises the board, which swings into a perpendicular position and effectively closes the opening, D. These nests should be made 24 inches long and 15 inches square.

TUB FEED BOX FOR POULTRY

So Arranged That Twelve Hens Can Get Around Implement and Eat Without the Least Crowding.

Secure some empty butter tubs of the heaviest wood you can find, with heavy oak or galvanized iron hoops. Bore a number of holes in these, five inches from the bottom, and saw down from the top to these holes, leaving



Finished Box.

points as shown in the second illustration. Smooth the edges with a knife and it is ready for use. Twelve hens can get around one of these tubs and eat, without crowding. They are



Holes Bored.

handy to carry either empty or full. The fowls cannot roost on them, and consequently they are always clean, and when not in use they can be stacked up in a corner out of the way. Smaller tubs or pails can be used for chickens.

WASTED EGGS IN MINNESOTA

Farmer Loses on Average Two Out of Every Dozen That Hen Lays—Million Dollars Lost.

Two eggs out of every dozen laid by Minnesota hens may be said to drop through the holes in the farmer's basket before they reach the market. In other words, while the hen sees to it that every egg she lays is worth taking care of, the farmer takes proper care of only ten. The aggregate loss from this cause reaches over a million dollars annually. Nearly all these eggs may be saved by a better arrangement of poultry houses, a better system in collecting eggs and by co-operation in quick marketing. Several egg associations are showing us how to do it, and some day nearly all that million dollars will nestle in the farmer's pocket instead of going to waste.

Care of Chicken Yard.

The poultry yard should be plowed or spaded up every two weeks or so. By exposing the under soil to the sun it keeps pure and the chicks enjoy it. Ever notice that immediately the chicken yard is spaded up the birds begin to make dust holes. How can they do this on hard ground?

NEW FORM OF POULTRY HOOK

Does Away With Necessity of Having Legs of Chickens Tied Together—Easily Holds Two Birds.

An improved form of poultry hook has been invented by an Indiana man. Its advantage is that it does not necessitate the tying together of the fowls' legs nor the piercing of them by a pointed hook. Furthermore, more than one fowl can be hung on one hook. The device here shown consists of a shank with a forked end, each



New Poultry Hook.

member of the fork being formed with an open-sided loop and a bent member projecting upward parallel with the shank. A ring at the top of this hanger provides for the passage of a rope or thin rod on which it can be moved backward and forward to any point desired. To hang up a chicken on this hook one foot is passed through each of the open loops, which are just narrow enough to keep the chicken's feet from slipping through, and thus suspend it. If there are not enough hooks to go around so that there is one for each fowl, two birds can be strung up on a hanger as easily as one.

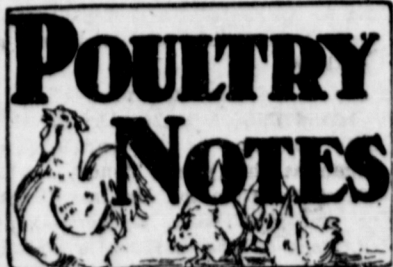
STORING EGGS ON THE FARM

New Yorker Discusses Question of Installing Storage Plant for Keeping Product.

"If there is money for the speculator in storing eggs, why isn't there money in it for the poultryman?" This is the way Charles T. Hatch, owner of the White Leghorn poultry farm at Waterville, N. Y., reasoned, with the result that he is making preparations to install his own cold storage plant. Recently he said to an editorial representative of the American Agriculturist, when visiting his farm:

"The crime of the egg business is the practice of selling old eggs as fresh gathered. I may send a crate of eggs to New York the day after they are gathered and get no more for them than a neighbor who holds his eggs three weeks before shipping them. There should be a closer regulation of the sale of eggs. Recently in New York city I saw a sign in front of a grocery store offering 'fresh gathered' eggs at less than the wholesale market had been for weeks.

"I have quoted an increase in the demand for sterile eggs for consumption. Fresh gathered eggs went into storage in New York during April at 24 cents per dozen. They will probably come out next December at 40 cents. I figure that it will cost me about \$1 a case to carry my eggs in cold storage from April until December or January. Having my own cooler I can be certain that the cases are turned daily, so that the yolk will not stick to the shell. Figuring the cost of operating the cooler and the interest on investment, I believe I will make good profit on storing 100 cases a month, which I gather on this farm during the spring laying season. By producing sterile eggs I will be able to build up an exclusive trade."



Poultry Notes

Keep the poultry yards cleaned up and allow nothing that has been left unclean by the fowls to accumulate and decompose.

If the young turkeys prefer to roost in the big tree in the yard, let them. We all have to scratch when a mortgage is on the place and the hen will do her share toward lifting it if you will let her scratch too.

The advantage of an early molt is to have hens all feathered out and strong and active before cold weather starts.

Most hens lay irregularly during the molting process, and little can be done to remedy this state of affairs.

Geese and ducks are noisy, but what's the difference as long as they can be sold at a good price?

In order to ventilate the incubator itself experienced users say that it should be put in a well ventilated room.

The profit in ducks depends on how quickly they get their growth. They ought to be ready for market in ten weeks.

It is a good plan to get the young chickens to roosting in the poultry house early, before they form other habits.

LITTLE ESSENTIALS IN PROPER HANDLING OF THE MELON CROP

Judgment as to the Time of Picking and Good Care in Packing Are of Much Importance for the Best Results—Grading and Branding Help the Commission Men.

(By JOHN W. LLOYD.)

There is considerable difference of opinion as to the exact stage of maturity at which melons should be picked for shipment. If allowed to become too ripe before picking, they become soft by the time they have reached the market, and often must be sacrificed in order to effect an immediate sale.

If picked too green, the melons reach the market in firm condition, but are lacking in flavor, and are not desired by the best trade. It is a nice point to pick melons at such a degree of ripeness that they will reach the market in firm condition, and yet possess the requisite flavor.

The farther from the market the melons are produced, the less mature they must be when picked. Furthermore, the rapidity of softening after picking varies with the temperature to which the melons are subjected. The cooler they can be kept after picking, the longer then can be allowed to remain on the vines and the better flavor they will have.

It is, therefore, essential that the melons be placed in the shade as soon as possible after picking, and be kept shaded until they are loaded into the car.

For the same reason, riper melons can be shipped under refrigeration than in ventilated cars. It is also true that melons shipped during excessively hot weather, unless under refrigeration, will soften more rapidly than those shipped during cooler weather.

The condition of the vines and the rapidity of ripening of the melons in the field will also have a bearing upon the stage of maturity at which they should be picked.

Early in the shipping season, when the vines are in full vigor and the melons ripening slowly, the fruits may safely be left upon the vines until more mature than would be safe later in the season when the plants have become somewhat weakened, or, by reason of excessive heat, the melons are ripening very rapidly.

While it is true that no rule can be given for picking melons that will apply under all conditions, and that the grower must exercise judgment in reference to each day's picking, the ideal will be attained when the conditions are such that the melons will reach the market in the best condition if picked as soon as the fruit will part readily from the stem when the latter is pressed with the thumb or finger.

There is a tendency among growers

to pick considerably before this point has been reached, in order to run no risk of the melons becoming soft in transit.

In fact, some growers make a practice of picking the melons before a crack appears about the stem or any change of color takes place, even on the under side of the fruit.

That proper grading results in the securing of better prices than indiscriminate packing, is evidenced by the experience of certain growers who have departed from the usual custom, and practice a regular system of grading whereby three distinct grades of marketable melons are made, and shipped under three different brands.

Such a system of grading and branding makes it possible for the commission man to place the different grades with the different classes of trade, instead of being obliged to sell the entire shipment as ungraded stock to indiscriminating purchasers.

As a result, the best grade often



Crate Holding Twelve Melons.

brings double the price of ungraded stock, so that the excess in price received for the higher grades is practically all clear gain as a result of grading.

The quality of a melon is the primary factor which determines its grade, though size and condition are also to be considered.

Extremely high quality and uniform size and color are always essential in the making of a fancy grade.

The size must also be normal and the packing perfect. The No. 1 grade should be of nearly as high quality as the fancy grade, but may include odd sizes, though the different specimens in a given package should be fairly uniform in size.

This grade may include melons too large or too small for the fancy grade.

The No. 2 grade should consist of the balance of the salable melons. These should be of fair quality and far superior to the flavorless culls sometimes shipped by unscrupulous growers.

TIMOTHY BEST PAYING CROP

Weeds Cause Farmers to Become Discouraged on Account of Injury—Plan for Correcting Evil.

(By THOMAS M. CISEL.)

Timothy is one of the best paying crops grown on the farm when the fields can be kept free from weeds. But the weeds are causing many farmers to quit the crop, as the meadows become choked with weeds and usually but one or two crops are grown before the sod is spoiled and must be turned under and sown again.

The spilling of the meadows can be prevented by using the mower after the hay is harvested. The meadows become choked with weeds and usually but one or two crops are grown before the sod is spoiled and must be turned under and sown again.

The spilling of the meadows can be prevented by using the mower after the hay is harvested. The meadow should be clipped as often as the weeds start to make seed.

This should be kept up until the frost comes. If this is continued for several years the weeds can be almost entirely cleared from the sod.

Where timothy comes a poor stand or is thinned by dry weather or other causes the stand can be much improved by the use of the harrow and the sowing of more seed.

In September take a heavy tooth harrow and give the sod a good harrowing.

When the perfect stand is obtained then see that the weeds do not get to make seed, which will kill out the grass next year.

Meadows treated in this way do not become thin and worthless but will improve for years.

Most farmers think the sowing of the seed the important part in getting a good meadow. It is well to do the seeding in good shape but more often the stand is lost from some other cause.

Grass fields can be much improved with a covering of manure. This should be done in the fall or early winter. Use a manure spreader and give the field a thin spread of fine manure.

Coarse manure, where a spreading is done in the spring, will sometimes leave an odor on the hay. Fall spreading is always best.

Chicken for Dinner.

In providing a chicken dinner for the home it is not necessary to select the biggest and best-favored cockerels. The smaller birds may be just as fat and toothsome, but they do not weigh so much and bring less in the market.

WEEDS, GRASS AND POTATOES

Farmer Compelled to Mow Grass and Weeds From Five-Acre Field to Find Tuber Crop.

(By ANTON WAGNER.)

Two years ago the writer observed a farmer mowing grass and weeds from a five-acre field that had evidently been cultivated early in the season. The farmer informed us that this was his potato patch, but that the grass and weeds had grown so high and



Trying to Find His Potatoes.

thick that he was obliged to cut them with a mower and rake them off before he could dig his potatoes.

After the crop had been harvested I ascertained that it turned out about 72 bushels per acre. The ground was rich, mellow, and if it had been properly cultivated the yield would have been more than doubled.

On an adjoining farm less than a half mile from this field, three acres of potatoes yielded 718 bushels. See the difference?

Helps for the Hog Raiser.

It is common sense that a mature sow will produce larger and more perfect pigs than a very young one. Do not attempt to raise fall pigs without having first prepared a perfect system of housing for the winter.

Spring pigs can get along very well without shelter except from rain until fall; then, if you are so shiftless as to fail to provide shelter, they are better able to stand cold and rain.

Some people claim that a hog is a scavenger by nature, but he certainly thrives better on clean feed and decent surroundings.

Woman Runs Frog Farm.

A young woman 20 years old, manages a frog farm in Alameda county, California. It consists of two acres of swampy land, but produces a fine profit as she sells all the frogs she can raise at from \$2 to \$3 per dozen.

Poor Market Animals.

Some farmers have a queer idea that it is not necessary to keep the pig growing from the moment he is able to eat, and that is why so many produce poor market animals.

BEREA

Five Great Schools Under One Management

FOR THE ASPIRING YOUNG PEOPLE OF THE MOUNTAINS

What Are Your Talents?

What Are Your Aims?

Berea Has the Training That Is Best For YOU.

Are you not far advanced? Then enter the FOUNDATION SCHOOL, Thos. A. Edwards, Superintendent. Here you will be placed with others like yourself, under a special teacher, and make most rapid progress. You will master Arithmetic and the common branches and be ready to use them. You will have singing, drawing, farm and household management, and free text-books. One year in the Foundation School costs less than \$90 and is worth \$1,000.

Are you aiming to be a teacher? Then join the NORMAL SCHOOL, John Wirt Dinmore, Dean. Here you will be so trained that you will fear no examination, and you will be taught how to teach. The demand for Berea trained teachers far exceeds the supply.

Are you interested in earning money? THE VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS, Miles E. Marsh, Dean. Mountain Agriculture. Home Science. Woodwork and Carpentry. Nursing. Printing and Book-Binding. Business Course, Etc.

Here you soon double your earning power, and learn to enjoy doing things in a superior manner.

Are you desiring the next best thing to a College Course? Then take two years or three years in the

GENERAL ACADEMY COURSE, Francis E. Matheny, Dean. Two years, or three years, in such practical studies as will fit you for an honorable and useful life. You select your studies from such as these: Physiology—the science of health; Civics—the science of government; Grammar—the art of correct speech and letter-writing; Ethics—the science of right and wrong; History—necessary for politics, law and general intelligence; Botany—necessary for the doctor and interesting to every lady; Physics—the science of machinery; Drawing, Bookkeeping, etc., etc.

Do you wish to prepare to enter College? Start in the

BEREA ACADEMY—PREPARATORY COURSES, Francis E. Matheny, Dean. Best training in Mathematics, Languages, Science and History. The Academy has its own classrooms and Men's Dormitory, and a large body of students of high character and ability, able instructors, and use of College Library and apparatus.

Berea College

The College itself stands apart from all the other schools under its management and has long maintained the highest standards known in the South. To conform to the Carnegie standards we have diminished our former requirements. Required and elective studies with opportunity to concentrate in particular lines. Largest college library in Kentucky. Laboratories equipped for student practice. Courses leading to the degrees of A. B., B. S., B. L., and B. Ed.

MUSIC (Singing Free). Reed Organ. Voice Culture. Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken for special fees in connection with work in any of the above schools.

Questions Answered

Berea, Friend of Working Students. Berea College, with its affiliated schools, is not a money-making institution. It requires certain fees, but it expends many thousands of dollars each year for the benefit of its students, giving highest advantages at lowest cost, and arranging for students to earn and save in every way.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn a part of their expenses. Write to the Secretary before coming to secure employment.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week, in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For furnished room, with fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 to 60 cents for each person.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital, library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term, \$6.00 in Academy and Normal, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE. Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

	Vocational and Foundation School.	Academy and Normal.	College.
FALL TERM—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	5.60	7.00	7.00
Board, 7 weeks	9.45	9.45	9.45
Amount due Sept. 13, 1911	\$20.05	\$22.45	\$23.45
Board 7 weeks, due Nov. 1, 1911	9.45	9.45	9.45
Total for term	\$29.50	\$31.90	\$32.90
If paid in advance	\$29.00	\$31.40	\$32.40
WINTER TERM—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	6.00	7.20	7.20
Ar'd, 6 weeks	9.00	9.00	9.00
Amount due Jan. 3, 1912	\$20.00	\$22.20	\$23.20
Board 6 weeks, due Feb. 14, 1912	9.00	9.00	9.00
Total for term	\$29.00	\$31.20	\$32.20
If paid in advance	\$28.50	\$30.70	\$31.70
SPRING TERM—			
Incidental Fee	\$ 5.00	\$ 6.00	\$ 7.00
Room	4.00	5.00	5.00
Board, 5 weeks	6.75	6.75	6.75
Amount due March 27, 1912	\$15.75	\$17.75	\$18.75
Board 5 weeks, due May 1, 1912	6.75	6.75	6.75
Total for term	\$22.50	\$24.50	\$25.50
If paid in advance	\$22.00	\$24.00	\$25.00

Plan Now, Come September 13th

Any able-bodied young man or young woman can get an education at Berea if there is the will to do so.

It is a great advantage to start in the Fall and have a full year of continuous study. Many young people waste time in the public schools going over and over the same things, when they might be improving much faster by coming to Berea and starting in on new studies with some of the best young men and women from other counties and States.

Make your plans to come September 13th.

For information or friendly advice write to the Secretary.

D. Walter Morton, BEREA, KY.

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

PRES. FROST BACK

President Frost is back from his summer absence and eager to see his friends in Eastern Kentucky, as he has been unable to do for some time.

Arrangements are made for him to address the citizens of Breathitt Co., at Jackson, on Monday night, Sept. 4th. Prof. Rigby with his music will accompany him.

JACKSON COUNTY

McKee

McKee, Aug. 28.—On County Court day, Aug. 21st. Inst. The Hon. H. C. Faulkner, ex-Circuit Judge, spoke to a large number of voters and citizens upon the issues of the day in Kentucky politics. He held the interest of the crowd closely notwithstanding an affray that happened in the street while he was speaking.—Mr. Slagle was in town on the 21st in the interest of The Citizen.—A ten days meeting, conducted by the Revs. Ball and Combs, at the Christian church here, closed last Tuesday night without any additions to the church.—L. N. Taylor of Dayton, Ky., was in town from the 21st to the 23rd. Inspecting and checking up accounts in the County Supt's office.—G. W. Rader's children, who have had diphtheria are all able to be out again. One of them was very low for several days. Miss Hill, the trained nurse who will soon locate at Gray Hawk, cared for them.—Both schools were closed one week on account of the quarantine against diphtheria.—Mrs. J. R. Llewellyn has been sick for several days.—We are informed that there are two typhoid fever cases at Joe Cox's.—Dr. Hayes was called, Sunday morning, to dress a wound of Jack Gilbert, received in a fight near Sand Gap last Saturday evening. Doctor says the cutting was done by some one in an attempt to cut Gilbert's throat.

SAND GAP.

Sand Gap, Aug. 26.—We have had some very nice showers of late, but more are needed.—Corn crops and most all others are coming out to a great extent and will be much better than has been expected.—Died, the 16th inst. at her home near here, Mrs. Martha Reece, widow of Elijah Reece. Mrs. Reece had been ill for some time, but the end came somewhat unexpected as it was thought that her condition was slightly improving. She was the mother of seven, four sons and three daughters, but is survived by only six, as one son has been dead for many years. She was a well thought of lady, and leaves a host of friends to sadly regret her loss and deeply sympathize with her bereaved children.—Mrs. Sophia Durham and granddaughter, Magneta, have just returned from Hamilton, Ohio, and Lynn, Ind., where they went to visit relatives. They were accompanied home by Mrs. Thomas Durham and children, who will visit here for some time.—James Johnson who has been very poorly for some time is thought to be improving.—Sunday School at this place is progressing nicely under the careful instruction of Mr. Newton Tuttle, Mrs. Mary Clemmons and Miss Mary Cook.—David Durham went to Berea on business, Wednesday.—Newton Tuttle and family visited his cousin, J. R. Durham and family, Sunday.—Mollie and Myrtle Williams visited Mrs. J. R. Durham and daughters, Wednesday afternoon.—Levi Rose of Chestnut Flat, was the pleasant guest of J. R. Durham and family, Friday night and went to town, Saturday, on business.—Mr. and Mrs. George Richardson went to McKee, Tuesday, on business.—J. R. Durham has traded his old family mare and bought a young buggy horse.—Several from this place attended the Masonic rally and barbecue at Cave Spring, Saturday.

GREEN HALL.

Greenhall, Aug. 28.—We are having the driest weather that we have had in 50 years. Water is very scarce and people are carrying it for a mile to drink.—Jas. O. Robinson is very low at this time with stomach trouble.—Chas. E. Venable has returned from Hamilton, with his family and moved into the Green Strong property.—James R. Hoskins is up from Lexington, visiting folks around Greenhall. He says corn in Clark and Fayette counties is burned up by the drought.—W. N. Hughes and wife attended the water melon feast at James Bowles', Sunday, at which John Hughes and wife, Lucian Brewer and wife and Carter Mahaffey and wife all partook of the fine melons.—A. J. M. Tackett is digging coal for M. C. Hughes, this week.—M. C. Hughes and wife were calling on James A. Bales' folks, Friday, and

report a nice time.—Dr. C. M. Bowles and wife of Frankfort, were the welcome guests of W. N. Hughes and wife, this week.—Prof. Hunfleet of London, passed thru Greenhall last week looking after students for the Sue Bennett Memorial School.—Mr. Carter Robinson of Berea was here soliciting students for Berea College last week. I think Berea will get a lot of the Greenhall boys this next year.—Luther Pierson and some others of this place went to Cincinnati on the excursion, recently.—C. A. Minter sold a nice mule colt to Arch Peters for \$75.—W. F. Henry and Edgar Brockman, of Berea, bought a lot of hogs at Greenhall, to put on the market at Richmond.—There will be church services at Rock Springs, Saturday and Sunday week. We hope to have a nice crowd.—The Rev. Harvey Johnson has accepted the Greenhall circuit and will preach the next year at the same places he did last year. His regular meeting at the Chapel will be the first Sunday in each month.

Greenhall, Aug. 14.—Mrs. Chas. E. Venable is expecting her husband, C. C. Venable, home from Hamilton, Ohio, the 17th.—There was a large attendance of about 600 people at Rock Spring church, Sunday, and the Moderator, Mr. George Seale, gave an excellent scriptural talk.—M. C. Hughes and Nancy Hughes were the welcome guests of W. N. Hughes, Sunday, and attended church at Rock Spring.—Corn is selling at 90 cents per bushel at Greenhall and there is little for sale.—Miss Cattie Morris of Hamilton, Ohio, is calling on Mrs. Laura Pierson of Greenhall for a few weeks.—W. N. Hughes and wife expect to attend the State Fair at Louisville, in Sept.—Wm. Venable has raised a fine crop of watermelons this year.—We are building the best road through by Greenhall that can be found in Jackson County. We have a noble overseer and he says we are going to have the banner road. Boys come on with your good roads; that is what we need most.—Hay making in this part is about over, with the hay crop about one-third short.

Greenhall, Aug. 14.—The drought has broke up at Greenhall with a good rain.—Robert Hughes and Miss Kate Wilson were welcome guests at D. Strong's, Saturday night.—We have had very hot days at Greenhall for the past week. The thermometers in the shade registered 100 degrees.—The patrons of Travis school say that Mr. Luther Bowles is teaching them the best school they have ever had.

KERRY KNOB

Kerby Knob, Aug. 25.—Mr. M. M. Broughton and Mr. Todd, of Brassfield, were in this part the first of the week buying sheep.—Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Click were the guests of Mrs. Click's parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Wild, Sunday.—Miss Nora Powell, who has been staying in Berea, has been visiting home folks.—Miss Leona Smith of Clover Bottom who has been with her brother, Joe Smith, several days has returned home.—Mr. and Mrs. Walter Williams and his sister, Cora, have just returned from Bear Wallow, where they have been visiting Mrs. William's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Will Jones.—Drying and canning apples are all the go.—Mr. James Williams who has been down with typhoid fever is able to be out again.—Died on the 22nd the infant of Mr. and Mrs. John Baker.—Sunday was our regular meeting day. There was a large crowd present.—Our protracted meeting will begin the third Saturday in October.—Miss Stella Sparks passed thru here this evening enroute to her home at Egion.—Mr. Walter Click who has been spending the summer in Indianapolis, visited home folks two weeks and returned to his work, Aug. 13th.—Miss Sallie Hasty, of Wildie, and Miss Lavada Wild spent a day with Mrs. Elmer Click, last week.—There was an apple peeling at Mr. Hardin Azzbill's, Tuesday night. There was a large crowd present and all had a nice time.

TYNER

Tyner, Aug. 25.—Miss Alice Morgan of Paris, has been visiting her brother, J. M. Morgan, the past week.—

Our new telephone line to this place is now completed.—Miss Zoe Moore has gone to Livingston to stay a few weeks with her cousin, Mrs. W. N. Riggs.—Several from this vicinity attended the Laurel County Fair.—L. C. Moore lost a good horse and a nice calf this week.—Robert Webb of Richmond was thru here buying hogs, this week, at five cents per pound.—Sunday is regular church day at Flat Lick.—Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Moore will be visiting in Owsley County next week.—Matt Pigg of near Berea is visiting at T. P. Bullock's.—Eugene Gibson made a business trip to East Bernstadt, this week.—W. M. Hamilton and wife will be visiting in Livingston and vicinity for the next two weeks.—The Citizen is always a welcome visitor. We think it improves with each issue, and believe it should be in every home.

WAGLER

Hurley, Aug. 26.—Several from this place attended the Association at Drip Rock, the 25th.—Miss Lillie Gabbard of Parrot, is visiting her brother, Grover Gabbard at this place.—Wm. Baker of Clay County was in town, Monday.—Mrs. Martha Gabbard is slowly improving.—Charles and Leonard Gabbard had an apple cutting, Thursday night.—Mrs. David Gabbard is visiting on Little Clover, this week.—Apple drying is all the go in this neighborhood at present.—Wiley Roberts went to attend the Fair at London, the 22nd.—The Rev. Cornelius preached at Indian Creek Saturday.—Sunday School and Prayer meeting are progressing nicely at this place.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY

ROBINET

Robinet, Aug. 20.—Dry weather is taking a heavy toll in these parts and the farmers are very badly discouraged with the outlook.—There

A LIFE ON THE FARM

Oh who can describe it, or picture its charm,
A home in the country, a life on the farm.
There nurtured and blessed by the fruits of the soil
The hand of the Master rewarding our toil,
We reap not the harvest of gain and of greed,
But the gleanings are hallowed a God-given need.

No toll from the toil-laden masses we bring,
We know not the smart of grim poverty's sting.
In sunshine we sow, and in sunshine we reap,
And snug is the hearthstone when bitter blasts sweep.
We sigh not for harvests of gain and of greed,
For the storehouse of Nature supplies every need.

Oh happy and rich is the child of the soil,
Contentment and health the reward of his toil,
Just health and contentment and who can have more,
Were the gold of the universe piled at his door?
Oh who can describe it, or picture its charm,
A home in the country, a life on the farm.

—Campbell's Scientific Farmer.

was a fine march and a splendid dinner given by the Masons at Clover Bottom today. Among those who attended from this vicinity were Bill Ballard, Grayther Philbeck, Bill Lakes and George Sparks and the Misses Pollie McCollum, Joyce Johnson and Ida Lakes.—Allen Bros. are doing a hustling business.—Our school is getting along nicely.—Hurrah for The Citizen, it is the best paper of them all.

JOHNETTA

Johnetta, Aug. 21.—Last Saturday and Sunday were regular church services at New Hope. The Rev. Dillard Parker was pastor and there was a large crowd out to hear him.—Mrs. Etta Abney of Clear Creek visited Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Abney, Saturday and Sunday.—Mrs. Jack Ballard visited Mrs. Eliza Abney, Sunday.—Rain is needed very much in this vicinity. Everything is looking dry.—A large crowd took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. Henry Abney, Sunday.—Milton Abney is very sick at this writing.—Several people are coming from Blanche to the Johnetta mines.—Stanley Payne visited Riley and James Ballanger, Saturday night.—Misses Margie Coffey, Della Powell and Celia Turpin of Langford Station visited Mrs. Lida Lakes, Saturday night.—Mrs. Icie Van of this place has been very bad with dropsy but is some better at this writing.—The infant of Mr. and Mrs. Tom Purvis is very low.—Wesley Abney and wife were on Clear Creek from Friday until Sunday attending the meeting.—Fount Lakes gave the young folks a social last Saturday night.—Quite a crowd of Clear Creek people were at New Hope, Sunday.—Mr. Frank Shell has a very bad rising on his arm.—Everybody at this place is preparing for a big Odd Fellows' March at New Hope, Saturday, Aug. 26. All are invited to come.—Misses

Mamie and Bessie King of Climax visited Miss Etta Ballanger, Sunday.—Sunday School at this place is progressing nicely with a large attendance.—Monday was inspection day at Johnetta. Several ties were taken up.—Opie Owens and Reuben Ball of Brush Creek were visiting on Clear Creek, Sunday.—Elijah Abney was at Wildie, Monday, on business.—Ira Ash was at Climax, Sunday.—Henry Abney, Verna Gabbard, Nick and Cal Chasteen went to Johnetta, Monday night.—Mrs. Joan Shell was shopping in Climax, Tuesday.—Mr. Henry Abney was at Clear Creek on business, Tuesday.—Miss Pearl Hampton of Goochland is visiting her aunt, Cora Abney, of this place.—George and Will Drew visited Charley Drew last Saturday a week ago.

CLIMAX

Climax, Aug. 19.—Conley Hale was in our town the 17th to have his wagon repaired.—J. F. Dooley was at our place the 13th to bring a wagon for repair.—Wm. Cummins is improving now. He has been very low with typhoid.—Mr. and Mrs. Wash McGuire's little baby who was sick last week is about well again.—Mr. Emory Amyx of Egion was in our town the other day on business.—Mr. and Mrs. John Gadd of Hamilton, Ohio, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Cummings, father and mother of Mrs. Gadd.—J. W. Jones of Goochland was at Climax a few days since on business.—It is extremely dry here at present.—The Masonic Order held a picnic at Cave Spring, Jackson Co., the 19th and gave a free dinner and all the Masons in our locality visited and reported a good time.—The Iron Clad Baptists have their regular meeting at old Brush Creek church with Bro. Culton as Moderator, the 19 and 20th.—Mr. Thomas Richmond is doing good business getting out cross ties in Jackson County.—Line

Sandlin of Richmond spent last week with her cousin, Miss Suda Powell.—Mrs. Willie Mundy and Miss Laura Murray will leave, Tuesday, for California, being called to the bedside of their sick sister, Mrs. Mary Woods who has consumption.—Chester Parks and Chester Engle of Berea spent Sunday night with the former's parents.—Mrs. Mark Flanery and two daughters, Misses Elizabeth and Verna left, Wednesday, to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Eager and other relatives of Owsley County for the next two weeks.—Mrs. Witt is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Susie Baldwin, of Danville.—Carl Flanery and mother of Texas were the guests of Mark Flanery, Thursday and Friday.—Chas. Powell and Reed Hazelwood made a business trip to Richmond, Saturday.—Mrs. Chas. Farmer of McKee is visiting her father, Lewis Sandlin, this week.—Mrs. Richard Bowler of Mexico is visiting her father, Dr. Martin.

Kingston, Aug. 20.—Suda and Green Powell spent Sunday with Nellie and Ed Lawson, of Mote.—Jeff Jackson of Detroit, Michigan, is visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Jackson.—Mrs. Joe Lawson of Lexington is visiting relatives here and at Mote, this week.—Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Bowman and family left, Tuesday, for Broadhead, where they will attend the fair.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Hudson made a business trip to Richmond, Monday.—Mrs. Davis Munday spent last week with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Jackson of Mote.—Mrs. Mark Flanery was shopping in Berea, Saturday.—Mr. Jno. C. Powell spent part of last week in Jackson County visiting relatives.—Mrs. Chas. Bowman of Mt. Vernon came, Friday, to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Bowman for some time.

HARTS

Harts, Aug. 21.—The protracted meeting which has been going on at Macedonia closed, Sunday, with 13 additions.—Miss Lizzie McClure who has been visiting with grandparents in Indiana returned home, Saturday. James McQueen has been quite sick but is better.—Messrs. Joe VanWinkle and T. J. Lake made a business trip to Red Lick, Monday.—J. W. Lake entertained quite a number of young folks, Saturday night.—Leslie McQueen and Roy Gadd were at B. Lakes', Sunday night.—Mrs. L. O. Lester visited Miss Addie Coyle, Wednesday.—Mr. and Mrs. Peter Barclay of Red House visited her daughter, T. J. Lake, last week.—Jim Ballenger is planning to move to Kingston.

SILVER CREEK

Silver Creek, Aug. 21.—Rev. Brookshire of Utah preached at this place, Sunday.—Abner Eversole has returned to his home at White Hall.—Jno. Harrison and family and John Gabbard and family of Berea spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Johnson.—Bradley Lake and wife are very sick.—Mrs. Mamie Hargis is visiting her mother, Mrs. Harris.—Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Pullins are gone to Jackson County for a few days.—Mr. Rucker and family of Dreyfus visited the home of Mrs. Coleman Kindred, Saturday and Sunday.

OWSLEY COUNTY

SEBASTIAN

Sebastian, Aug. 26.—We had a good rain here last night, the first in three weeks.—Misses Martha, Etta and Myrtle Gabbard attended church at Mistletoe, Sunday.—Miss Frances Edwards, who has been away for some time visiting her uncle, has returned.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ben McIntosh, a fine girl.—Elijah Gabbard killed three wild turkeys this week.—Arthur Neace had three of his fingers blown off last week by the accidental discharge of a shot gun, while hunting near his sister's home at Mistletoe.

ISLAND CITY

Island City, Aug. 24.—Dry weather still continues in this part.—School began at this place, Monday, with 131 students present. Mr. Isaac Hacker and Miss Bach, teachers.—Pearl Chestnut of Chestnutburg is visiting her sister, Mrs. Emma Gentry.—Chester Reed accidentally discharged a breech-loading shot gun, killing little James Ford, two years of age. The charge entered the little boy's face and carried away parts of the teeth, brains and skull. This should be a warning to all those who handle guns carelessly.—Wm. Mays, J. Burnside and G. J. Gentry captured a moonshine distillery two miles below Travelers Rest, Saturday morning.—Aunt Nancy Bowman, who has been visiting friends at South Booneville,

returned home a few days ago and reports a nice trip.—Aunt Nancy Bowman, Nannie Mays and Dr. Mahaffey enjoyed a nice melon dinner at G. J. Gentry's, Wednesday.

LAUREL COUNTY

VIVA

Viva, Aug. 26.—Wm. Jones who was so badly burned by powder at last writing is dead. He only lived about 24 hours. He was buried at the McNeal graveyard. He leaves a mother, one brother and three children and lots of friends to mourn his loss.—Sam Carrol fell in the mites last week and a bank car ran over his hand mashing it very badly, one finger being broken.—Sid Warren is visiting his son, Ted, of this place, who is very sick with rheumatism.—Mrs. Bertha Long from Florida and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Wolfe of Idamay have been visiting their father, Geo. Miller of this place. Mr. and Mrs. Wolfe have returned to their home at Idamay, accompanied by Mrs. Long and their little sister, Maggie Miller.—Miss L. la Beatty, of Beattyville is the guest of Miss Nannie Beatty, this week.—Mr. and Mrs. Morgan Simpson of Louisville, are visiting friends and relatives at East Bernstadt and Viva, this week and will visit Mr. Simpson's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey Simpson, of Jackson County, before their return home.—Miss Zoe Moore of Tyner, spent the day with relatives at this place the 25th. She is on her way to Livingston where she will spend a few weeks.—Bill Jones was thrown from a mule this week and got a shoulder thrown out of place.—We are glad to see Mr. John Miller, who got his knee hurt from a fall on the railroad a few weeks ago, able to stir out again.—Miss Nora Brunet of Corbin is visiting her sister, Mrs. John Centers.—Miss Etta Jones gave a party the night of the 21st. All the boys and girls were out and reported a fine time.—Mrs. Rachel Begley and Mrs. Lila Davison were the guests of Mrs. Tommy Stubbfield, the 25th.—Mr. May Abrams was called to the bedside of his grandfather, Uncle Stephen Abrams of Clover Bottom, who is low with typhoid fever.—Mrs. Maggie Rose and children of Louisville are visiting her father, F. Jones, and other relatives at this place.—Born to Mr. and Mrs. Elias Simpson on the 26th, a fine girl. Mother and child are doing well.

CALIFORNIA

If you are thinking of coming or want to know why you should come to California, write to me, and I shall take delight in telling you why, and giving you any information you may desire. I am a Kentuckian and take a special interest in Kentucky people. I have been in California ten years, on the farm and thoroughly understand the soil and conditions. If you think of coming to California drop me a line.

Yours truly, H. L. Bishep,
Kingsburg, Fresno County, Cal.

Public Sale

Having decided to move to Richmond I will on
Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1911,
at 10 o'clock A. M., offer for sale publicly my farm of

233.96 ACRES
situated 1 1/2 miles from Silver Creek Station, 3 miles from Kirksville, and 7 miles from Richmond, Ky. This farm is well improved and as productive land as there is in the county, well watered. It has on it a

Nice Eight Room House
a good barn and all necessary outbuildings; a good orchard; all but acres of the farm is in grass.

I also offer for sale
2 brood mares, and good workers,
2 two-year-old fillies,
1 three-year-old saddle horse,
1 family horse,
1 yearling horse colt,
1 yearling horse mule,
1 pair of horse mules, well broke,
1 fat cow,
1 fresh cow,
3 Jersey milk cows,
4 heifer calves,
2 nice yearling Jersey heifers,
1 pedigreed yearling Jersey bull,
1 extra good 11 mo. old red boar,
7 sows and pigs,
14 shoats,
1 two-horse wagon,
1 one-horse wagon,
1 binder,
1 hay rake,
1 cutting harrow,
1 good cider mill,
Farming implements and gear,
1 set of wagon harness,
1 new side saddle,
2 barrels of apple vinegar,
Household & Kitchen Furniture
Terms made known on day of sale.
Any one desiring to look over the place, and will notify me, I will be glad to meet you at Silver Creek.
J. T. JONES,
R. D. No. 2,
Richmond, Ky.
Phone 217—Ring 2.
Long Tom Chienault, Auctioneer.



You Say-Style, Fit, Quality

We say "SHIELD BRAND" CLOTHING, that's our way of filling your clothes bill to the letter.

There isn't a clothes question which "SHIELD BRAND" CLOTHING won't answer.

Come in, let us show you "SHIELD BRAND" CLOTHING the clothes you want to buy at the price you want to pay.

R. W. BICKNELL, - - Booneville, Ky.

ITS SHIELD WEARS WELL